FIREPROOF SAFES
AND VAULT DOORS
JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.,
119 Government St.
Agents for J. & J. Taylor,
Toronto Safe Works.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXI.---NO. 42 VICTORIA B. C. SUNDAY JANUARY 29 1899--TWELVE PAGES. FORTY-SECOND YEAR

IF YOU REQUIRE
SPECTACLES
CALL ON US.
We carry a complete line of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, in Gold, Gold Filled, Nickel and Steel.
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.
..Challoner & Mitchell..
'PHONE 675. JEWELLERS. 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
OILMENS STORES
BLANKETS
GRANITE AND TINWARE
WHOLESALE DEALERS
RIFLES AND AMMUNITION
WINES AND LIQUORS
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS
Miners Outfitted : Wharf St.

Now Be Good.
Don't do it again or you WILL get hurt.
ASPARAGUS TIPS 25c
CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.. 25c
PAIL JAM (5 lbs.)..... 50c
FRENCH PRUNES, per lb..... 5c
EASTERN HERRINGS, per box. 25c
FINNAN HADDIES, BLOATERS,
KIPPERED HERRING .....
Dixi H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE.... OUTFITTING
WILSON BROTHERS
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, etc. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.
76, 79 and 80, Wharf Street. Victoria. B.C.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields
GOLD
GOLD
GOLD
We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.
30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES
E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

THE AUCTION MART
62 Douglas St.
RALPH CHURTON
Will sell at early date, by order of a gentleman leaving for England, a large quantity of
Household Furniture and General Effects.

Atlin Miners What you need is Good
Pocket and Sheath Knives, Compasses, Mining Glasses, Gold Bags, Magnets, Camping Cutlery, Belts, Hair Clippers and Shears, etc. at...
Fox's, 78 Gov't St.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.
V. Y. T. CO.
Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.
THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address
The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

...CLUB...
Chewing Tobacco
— IN —
7s, 3s and 12s
For Prices Apply to
SIMON LEISER & CO.
Wholesale Grocers
SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

National Wheat Flakes IN 2-lb CARTOONS.
FRESH and CRISP. HOME MADE.
The only substitute for Rolled Oats.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd

THE KING OF ALL COFFEES—
ASK FOR
Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand
Coffee, in 1 or 2-lb. Tins. All Grocers Keep It.

Sterling Silver Waltham Watches $6.50
FULLY GUARANTEED.
J. WENGER, 90 Gov't St.

R. P. RITHET & COMP'Y
LIMITED.
Seagram's Whiskey.
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.
Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.
Bonniot Three ★★★ Brandy
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,
HUNGARIAN, ★★★ STRONG BAKERS

AUCTION

Under instructions from Mr. Dwyer, I will sell at his store, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, at 2 p.m.,

MONDAY, JANUARY 30,

A well assorted fresh stock of groceries. Store and gas fixtures, Tea and Spice Chests, Cash Register, Counters, Refrigerator, Fine Combination Safe, Coffee Mill, Counter and Platform Scales, Horse, Harness and Wagon. Terms Cash.

W. JONES,
Auctioneer.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.
---J. E. PAINTER---
Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.
Wood and Coal at Current Prices
Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

PRELIMINARY.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer

Is instructed to remove to salerooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street, and sell

ON AN EARLY DATE

Elegant and Costly Furniture.

Contents of a 16-Roomed House.

Particulars and date will shortly be announced.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

WANTED—Apprentice. Apply to Challoner & Mitchell, Jewellers, Government st.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE VICTORIA CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

We again ask your votes and influence. We were returned by large majorities in July last and we ask a renewal of that confidence then expressed. We stand for Constitutional and Responsible Government and are opposed to Personal Government and the invasion upon the rights of the people by the unwarranted dismissal of the late Ministry and packing the Legislative Assembly. The development of the natural resources of the Province will ever be a matter of first importance with us. We are opposed to all legislation which excludes capital. We are opposed to the dissemination of views that engender sectional feeling between the Mainland and the Island, but we will oppose any redistribution measure introduced by the Government that has for its object the weakening of the Island voice in the government of the Province.

The declared policy of the Government to reduce the representation of this Constituency and that of others on the Island will have our vigorous opposition.

A progressive railway policy will always have our support and advocacy.

J. H. TURNER.
RICH'D HALL.
A. E. McPHILLIPS.

REDUCED PRICE—For want of room we will sell a certain amount of feed and potatoes at a reduction. Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES—From 75c. to $1 per box; all repicked and in good Condition. At Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Tel. 413.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Barclay Sound Has a New Shipping Master—Ports for Admission of Tank Petroleum.

General Hutton at Issue With Dominion Artillery Association—The Paris Exposition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The list of ports at which petroleum for illuminating purposes may be imported in tank cars has been greatly extended. The privilege now applies to Kamloops, Nelson, Vancouver and New Westminster.

According to advices received here intending British exhibitors at the Paris exhibition are kicking about the rule adopted by the French authorities against the massing of the exhibits of each country as at former expositions.

In connection with the annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association General Hutton claims that all business coming before the meeting should first be submitted to him.

G. Fraser has been appointed shipping master at Barclay Sound, succeeding M. Swartout, resigned.

MINING SHARES
We beg to advise our numerous clients and the general public that we are arranging to have the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange wired to us every day, and we shall be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.
We receive from thirty to forty telegrams daily from all the principal cities that are investing in British Columbia mining stocks, and from the connections we have formed in these cities we are in as good a position as any one else to handle your mining shares.
We devote our special attention to British Columbia mining stocks, and can secure them for our clients at the cheapest market price of the day.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR MONDAY.
5,000 Georgia 02
5,000 Van Anda 03½
5,000 Van Anda 04
5,000 Dardanelles 16½
5,000 Rambler 27
1,000 Nelson-Poorman 26
1,500 Noble Five 17
5,000 Gopher 03
5,000 Waterloo 08½
Watch Virginia, Iron Horse, Rambler, Noble Five, Evening Star, Monte Christo
WANTED
Crow's Nest Coal, Athabasca, Evening Star, Iron Colt.
List your stocks with us
For other quotations call at our office.
A. W. More & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
86 Government Street.

The Stock Exchange
17 TROUNCE AVE.
Open Daily From 7 a.m. to 12 noon.
Continuous quotations over private wires.
Offices next door open until 6 p.m.
New York Stocks.
Chicago Wheat and Provisions.
British Columbia
Mining Shares.
We ask you to call daily at our Exchange, where you can get the very latest quotations on all mining and other stocks.
No charge for listing your stocks at the Exchange.
We quote:
Athabasca 45
Dardanelles ..... Wanted
Rambler-Cariboo ..... call
1,000 Iron Colt 11
10,000 Gopher 3¼
On Monday, January 30th, we commence to receive the reports of all sales on the Canadian Mining Exchanges, and no effort will be spared to make our Exchange useful and interesting.
If you wish to know how to invest with profit just consider the advice we have given publicly for the past three months. Surely this test ought to be of some value. Drop us a post card and we will send you our daily list.
We have had a splendid 15-acre farm placed in our hands for sale at a low price, on easy terms.
CUTHBERT & COMP'Y.
Telephone 683. P. O. box 136. Own private telegraph wires. Two hundred and fifty telegrams per day.

ASSAY OFFICE.
BROUGHTON STREET.
W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S., assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.
Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

GEN. EAGAN CONDEMNED.

Sentenced to Dismissal from the Army but Recommended to Executive Clemency.

Washington, Jan. 28.—General Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, has been found guilty of the charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and has been sentenced to dismissal from the United States army, but with a recommendation from the court for the exercise of executive clemency.

Under the regulations, the court having reached the conclusion that the accused was guilty, had no choice in selecting a penalty, the regulations prescribing only one punishment, dismissal, for the offence. Therefore the only hope for General Eagan is in the direction of commutation, mitigation or disapproval.

Col. Davis, the judge advocate of the court martial, finished his revision of the court's proceedings this afternoon and at once placed the papers in the hands of Secretary Alger. This action settled at once any doubt that may have existed as to the routine to be pursued in the treatment of the case. As for Secretary Alger, as soon as he has read the record he will place it at once with the President, who under the law, is the final reviewing authority.

It is his privilege to add to, or take from the strength of the court's recommendations that clemency be shown. The indications are that the papers will be in the President's hands early next week.

BOOM IN SPECULATION

American Stocks Coming Into New Favor With the British Investing Public.

South African Enterprises Also to the Fore Because of Cecil Rhodes' Presence.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 28.—The attitude of British investors towards American business underwent a notable change during the past week. Ever since the Venezuelan affair, the only idea of British holders of American securities has been to sell whenever they could do so with any profit, without too great a loss. In the beginning of the present upward rush of American stocks, both speculators and conservative holders of trans-Atlantic securities were eager to take advantage of the opportunity to unload, the former selling for profit in view of the crash in the market which was deemed inevitable, the latter to get rid of what they regarded as unsafe property which they had been long holding.

Both British and American financiers who talked with a representative of the Associated Press on the subject agree that the pendulum has now begun to swing in the other direction. Investors, seeing that the anticipated disasters do not materialize, and that the United States is apparently in for a period of great prosperity, are coming to the conclusion that they were over-hasty in unloading their American holdings. They are retracing their steps, and are giving orders to their brokers to rebuy the stocks they discarded, though the newspapers are still croaking dismally over the panic which they say Wall Street is destined to witness in the near future.

The Spectator sermonizes on the effect of the speculative boom on the national character, and says: "Ten per cent. of the whole population are having a good big gamble, and, being like Americans who don't care much when they are ruined, they are enjoying themselves mightily."

England has been enjoying a little boom of her own in South African mining enterprises, to which an impetus has been given by the presence here of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the South African magnate. Mr. Rhodes' agent, Dr. Rutherford Harris, says the cabinet has promised an Imperial guarantee of the Cape railroad from Buluwayo to the Zambesi river, a distance of 350 miles, and when that section is completed, the government will probably guarantee the road to Lake Tanganyika.

There is an interesting story of Mr. Rhodes' services in connection with the Soudan campaign, which incidentally played an important part in influencing the cabinet in his favor. The government, it appears, could not buy the engine and plant necessary to operate General Kitchener's strategic railroad, which has an unusual gauge, and when Mr. Rhodes heard of this he sacrificed the equipment bought for the British South Africa Company, and so enabled the campaign to be finished nearly a year sooner than would have been possible if he had not come to the rescue.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN

United States Government Will Meet Fifteen Million Worth Made by Citizens.

Senate Told That Fifty Per Cent. of Soldiers Will Die in Philippines.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 28.—A spirited debate was precipitated in the senate today while the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was under discussion. The appropriations committee was sharply criticized for not providing adequate salaries for some of the consular officers and secretaries of legations of this government in foreign countries and the parsimony of the government in these respects was denounced as a disgrace.

Mr. Hale of Maine was in charge of the bill and despite his protests several amendments increasing the salaries of diplomatic officers were incorporated in the measure. The bill was passed, carrying nearly $1,500,000.

In executive session Mr. Mason offered a resolution prefaced by statements that reports had been received that "of late years as high as fifty per cent. of soldiers unaccustomed to the climate of the Philippines, have died by reason of said climate."

Senator Frye continued his argument for the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain in to-day's executive session. He talked for an hour and a half and again made the only speech of the day's session. The principal questions under consideration were those relating to the payment of claims against the Spanish government, the reasons for agreeing to pay Spain for the improvements made in the Philippines, and the reasons for extending to Spain the benefit of an open door policy in her former possessions. Senator Frye said that the question of claims of American citizens against Spain had occupied much of the time and had been the subject of anxious thought on the part of the commission, but that there was no practical solution of the problem in view of the poverty of Spain, and in fact no other policy was compatwile with the reputation of the United States as a nation which knew how to be generous as well as just. He said there were about $12,000,000 of those claims and possibly the amount might reach $15,000,000. Spain had agreed as an offset to this concession on the part of the United States to pay the claims of Spanish citizens against the United States government, but Mr. Frye admitted that the aggregate of these counter claims was not large.

Senator Frye also said that the commissioners had felt that they were justified in drawing upon the generosity of this country in agreeing to pay $20,000,000 to Spain for the improvements made by the Spanish government and in conceding to them for a term of years the same privileges as claimed for the United States in the matter of trade in the conquered country.

The effort of the American commissioners to secure control of the Caroline islands was also explained, Mr. Frye stating that the Spaniards had absolutely refused to discuss the proposition. America's offer of a million dollars for the islands had appeared to have no effect whatever. They had even declined in the most positive manner to cede one of the islands of this groupe as a cable station.

Referring to the present situation in the Philippines, Senator Tillman asked Senator Frye if he was willing to have United States troops fire upon the Filipinos, to which Mr. Frye replied that the firing stage had not yet been reached and he hoped that the treaty would be soon ratified and that the stage thus probably avoided for good. To reject the treaty meant the restoration of the status quo, to give up Manila and all the points taken after the signing of the protocol and to lose all the advantages acquired through the war in the Far East.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Growth of Winnipeg's Population—Farmhouse Burned—Curling at Brandon.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—(Special)—Henderson's directory, to be issued Monday, places the population of Winnipeg at 49,000, which is four or five thousand over last year.

The residence of Frank McAllister, Deloraine, was destroyed by fire during a heavy storm on Thursday night. The occupants just escaped with their lives. There was no insurance.

Lieut.-Governor Forget passed through the city to-day en route from Regina to Ottawa to discuss Territorial matters with the Dominion ministers.

The Brandon curling bonspiel closed to-day. The winners were: Grand challenge, Forthune of Brandon; Walkerville, T. Anderson of Winnipeg Ass'n; Bryan Trophy, A. Black of Winnipeg Thistles; Nation trophy, J. Kitchen of Winnipeg Thistles.

Col. W. H. Bourke left yesterday afternoon for Dawson City. He will go in via Skagway trail and does not expect to return to Winnipeg before next autumn.

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL
10 CENTS PER PACKET.
CIGARETTES
H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST
Salmon Block, - Victoria.

TALKING SOUND SENSE

The Champions of Constitutional Government Address the Spring Ridge Electors.

Short, Sledge-Hammer Speeches by the Candidates, Mr. Eberts and Mr. Gordon Hunter.

To-morrow evening the Victoria theatre will again be the rallying place for the friends and supporters of constutional government, addresses being delivered by the three stalwart champions of the people of Victoria who are seeking re-election to the local house of assembly—Messrs. Turner, McPhillips and Hall. There can be no doubt that the building will be crowded, for as the polling date draws nearer, interest in the contest, upon which the eyes of all Canada are directed, warms to fever heat. Last night the Odd Fellows' hall, Fernwood road, was the scene of an enthusiastic gathering, the meeting partaking more of the character of a friendly and convincing talk with the electors than of a formal speech-making affair. Points were made without number by each of the speakers, and on the conclusion of the proceedings a resolution expressing fullest confidence in Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips was proposed by Mr. McKeown, seconded by Mr. Hart, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ed. Bragg being chosen as chairman, opened the proceedings with a neat little speech in which he sought for all a courteous hearing, and regretted personally that the meeting had not been more liberally advertised, in which event every chair in the hall would undoubtedly have been occupied. The neglect of some one to make the fact of the meeting better known unquestionably was to blame for the light attendance—for not half a dozen people in Spring Ridge knew beforehand that a meeting was to be held.

Touching on the questions of the hour, the chairman thought Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips entitled to re-election at the hands of the people of Victoria. As a British subject he was a believer through and through in the principle of fair play, and he did not regard it as fair play from which the present situation had been evolved. In the first place when the general election resulted in a very close margin for either side, the then Premier (Mr. Turner) had a constitutional right to take the verdict of the people from the people's elected representatives at the meeting of parliament. Instead of this the Lieut.-Governor had taken it upon himself to speak for the people, and had made the most peculiar stand a representative of the Queen had ever taken. As a representative of the Queen it was his duty to protect the constitution and preserve his office from all political bias. This he had done. Instead, he had cast common sense to the winds, and called upon a member and supporter of neither party—Hon. Mr. Beaven, who had run as an independent and met overwhelming defeat in Victoria city. The correspondence toughing Mr. Beaven's effort to form a government—he loving power as any man does—proved very interesting reading, doubly so in consequence of the prominent part played therein by "my son William," who certainly expected to be Attorney-General if his father's original plans had not miscarried. There could be no reasonable explanation for the call to Mr. Beaven in any event; if the Lieut.-Governor felt satisfied that Mr. Turner and his colleagues had lost the confidence of the people, certainly it was Mr. Semlin, (as leader of the opposition force) who was entitled to be called upon, and not Mr. Beaven. But Mr. Beaven failed to form an administration, and as he could not go back to Mr. Turner, the Lieut-Governor was forced to Mr. Semlin, who having the support of a shrewd politician in the person of Joseph Martin of Vancouver, was more successful. To this Mr. Martin the whole of the present trouble could be ascribed, for until his advent such tactics as had been witnessed of late had never been heard of in British Columbia. There was this to be remembered, however, that the same right that had been exercised by other constituencies similarly placed, belongs to Victoria—they should at once restore to the house the three members who had been chosen by Victoria, and who only were compelled to return to the people in consequence of a strained technicality.

MR. HALL.

Mr. Richard Hall, the first of the three candidates to take the platform, was terse and epigrammatic in his remarks. He presented himself with his colleagues as standing for constitutional government, and he asked that the electors of Victoria send one or all back to the house, to which they had been sent by vote of the people of Victoria at the general election. In any event he urged the electors of the Capital City not to split their votes, thereby nullifying the power of the city in the legislature. He was fully assured that he and his colleagues would be returned—more confident by far than he had been at the previous election, for there were people voting with them now who had vigorously opposed them when they had last come to the people, the issue being now as to whether British Columbia should continue to enjoy representative government or be dominated by one man. He knew of men who admitted having voted against Mr. McPhillips before, but who voluntarily came forward now and said that he would have their votes with his companions in the fight. And this was right, for no one could deny that Mr. McPhillips was a gentleman eminently qualified to be a representative of Victoria—a man of energy, honor, ability and sound sense. The government candidates were doing plenty of fine talking with the intention of catching the votes of the "workingman," but if the workers would sit down and quietly investigate, they would find that Mr. McPhillips was saying less but doing more for the working class than those who talked so much; he was the kind of man who put his hand down in his pocket to help a man out, while these others were doing their tall talking about the "workingman," and a man who let his actions speak for him in matters of this kind was a fairly safe man to stand by. Touching upon the "hybrid government of expediency" and the claim its members were making in behalf of their candidates that they were entitled to the Liberal vote, he strongly disputed the assertion. He was a Liberal himself, and he held that, upon his record as a member of the party, he was quite as much entitled to every Liberal vote in the city as Mr. Stewart, Mr. Paterson or Col. Gregory. He was a business man of the city, too, and had made a fair success of his own business, which was, as it had always been, identified with the general business life of Victoria. The gentlemen of this new government of British Columbia were not essentially business men, and appeared to have been so busy since taking office in counting salaries to which they had not previously been accustomed that they had forgotten the work of the country. They posed as the friends of the workingman, yet was their record? Almost the first thing they had done on assuming power was to discharge the few men who were improving the government grounds, in order to save the small pittance of the wages, leaving the grounds with trees as they had fallen weeks ago—a disgrace to the city and province. The snow had come and had been left lying on the roof, where its weight found a flaw in the slates and a leak that caused perhaps $300 or $400 worth of damage—because the government so friendly to the "workingman" could not think of paying for the labor of two men at $2 a day to clean off the snow, as a private individual would have done. The government claimed that their policy was one of economy; he did not call this economy, and the only policy he could see they possessed was a policy of disorganization—the rooting up of technicalities to defeat the spirit of the wish of the people in every possible way, if only the ends of the expediency government could be thereby furthered. Was this a policy to be contrasted with the development and expansion policy of their predecessors in the charge of British Columbia's affairs? He was a Canadian through and through; he was a British Columbian, and first and foremostly he was a Victorian all the time. He was prepared to stand by the city where all his interests lay, and he wanted the support of his friends to do this and to battle for sound government of and by the people. The other districts in which members had lost their seats through similar technicalities had seen the justice of returning them as soon as the opportunity was given them, and Victoria owed it to herself to take a similar action.

Generous applause was accorded Mr. Hall during and at the conclusion of his address, and "Bob" Foster craved the indulgence of the chair and the meeting to then deliver his personal opinion of the Attorney-General.

MR. McPHILLIPS.

Mr. McPhillips was received with a cordial burst of applause. He devoted himself chiefly to the arraignment and disproof of the assertions of the government speakers in the fight. First of all with regard to the declaration that the government had not said that it was contemplated to reduce the representation of the Island or Vancouver in the house. It had been distinctly stated by Mr. C. B. Sword during his Cowichan candidature that the Island was over-represented, and the Premier had on that occasion lent his support to Mr. Sword with the declaration that he had the ear of the government. Mr. Martin now entered a positive denial, but it was significant that Hon. Mr. Semlin, still the leader of the government, had made no denial, and in the absence of a better explanation than that afforded by the Attorney-General the people of Victoria would do well to remember the Premier's stand. Then the statement had been made that the opposition candidates and party would oppose the increase of the Mainland representation no matter how population grew there in comparison with that of the Island. He thought that the history and record of the Turner government redeemed it from the charge of unfairness in this respect, for it had been through them that the representation of the Mainland had been in increased to 24 from 14, while the Island voting strength remained at the old figure. Mr. Belyea had said at the general election that the Turner government should be condemned because of the $5,000,000 loan not a dollar was to be spent on the Island. Did not the charge of sectionalism thus find itself disproved out of the mouth of a government orator? The fact was that the Turner policy looked to the upbuilding of all and every part of the province—it was bold and progressive and fair to every section, and this was what British Columbia wanted.

Passing next to the iniquitous bill by which two members had been nailed to seats in the house by a party majority, Mr. McPhillips showed how radically dissimilar the measure just put upon the statute book was to the bill enacted during the regime of the Davie government, consenting to the agreement reached between the petitioner and respondent, by which Mr. Prentice, although an opponent of the government of that day, had been permitted to take his seat. The very preamble of the bill of 1895 showed how far from a parallel it was, for this read: "and whereas the petitioner and respondent have consented to this act." Assuredly neither Mr. Stoddart nor Mr. George B. Martin had consented to this new act, setting at naught the process of the courts and seating Messrs. Prentice and Deane. Yet the government supporters had now the colossal nerve to get upon the platform and declare these two measures parallel. There was no element in the bill of the Davie time that could be compared with the iniquitous bill of the present session, a bill that was against the law, against all precedent, against the wishes of the petitioners, against the conscience of the members of the house and against the will of the free electorate as would be shown at the polls on the 2nd of February.

Once again, the government champions in this contest had accused the opposition of misrepresentation in saying that their speakers were attempting to hold out inducements to secure Victoria's allegiance for the government on the score of favors to come. If this was not the fact, what did Mr. Higgins' words mean when he said that "it was in the interest of Victoria to return three government candidates." Mr. Higgins at the same time had declared for the present government as one that would rid the country of monopolies—yet he had taken good care to make no mention of that fine water monopoly of his own in Alberni. The readers of the Times would conclude that all the government speakers in the present contest were most polished orators—so Mr. Bodwell was described, so Mr. Paterson, so Mr. Gregory. Indeed Mr. Stewart was the only one to escape, and it could be said for him that he showed more common sense than all the others together, for had he not for one thing placed himself on record as favoring the construction of railways for the opening up of the country—one of the chief planks in the Turner policy but in direct antipathy to the so-called policy of the government of to-day?

The government of the day appeared to have no broader policy than saving pennies; Micawber-like, they could not understand how it was possible in safety to spend more than 16 shillings, and six if one had a pound, no matter how necessary or secure an investment for a return might be. Suspending railway building for the development of the resources of the province meant an immense loss to the "workingman," of which he would do well to take cognizance, weighing in mind what it would mean to him to continue in the charge of British Columbia's affairs this government of mistaken economy, instead of placing the power of administration with a government of energy and progressive ideas. Another statement that had been made—and by Mr. Bodwell, too, who should certainly have known better—was that Mr. Eberts, when the Lieutenant-Governor had declined to sign certain warrants, threatened that in that event he would sign them himself. To say such a thing was to talk utter nonsense, as Mr. Bodwell as a lawyer knew. There was one thing in Mr. Bodwell's speech with which he could agree, however, and that was when he was moved to prophecy, and said that "the Turnerites are appealing to the people of Victoria, and he would be very much mistaken if the people did not repeat their verdict." (Applause). "The reign of the adventurer and the unscrupulous promoter is at an end," continued Mr. Bodwell, and he could only hope in all earnestness that this would be found true. To give a little attention to Col. Gregory, the bright particular star of the government candidates, he had himself declared that "he was not sufficiently gifted with the powers of speech to deal with the issues" of the present hour, and this admission being taken as true—for was it not the man's own estimate of his own ability?—would it be safe to trust Victoria's interests into his keeping? Having touched upon these several instances, he was quite prepared to agree with Mr. Turner or any one else who said that the government supporters were making this campaign upon a tissue of falsehood. The government's friends had said that the province had suffered through assistance and land grants given by the late government to encourage railway construction—and yet the very men who were now making the charge were the lawyers who had represented the assisted railway companies before the former government, and who—if the charge were true—had been the very ones to do their utmost to secure the giving away of the interests of the province by every argument at their commend. Col. Gregory had made the statement that the new government, although its life had been short, had already legislated for the benefit of the workingman. What had it done? Nothing but reduce the salary of the worker, or dismiss him from his employment altogether. This was beneficial with a vengeance. The speech from the throne and the declared policy of the government, if it could be called a policy, contained absolutely nothing in the interest of the workingman, and the workingman could see so for himself. Parsimony did not mean good management, for with a new and undeveloped country, rich in its varied and magnificent resources, discounting the future was legitimate and essential to progress, the only policy of an energetic and intelligent administration. The Micawber policy was not the one to advance British Columbia in the present stage of its existence. Referring to the charge that if the alien exclusion from the mines was found to conflict with higher policy, the bill might easily be disallowed, Mr. McPhillips maintained that it was both wrong and injudicious in the extreme for the province to venture upon a course of this character, having a tendency to weaken the federal power and achieve no good result. The whole point appeared to be that this legislation, although it might have some good features, had been brought forward by the Attorney-General for the purpose of embarrassing the government at Ottawa in the furtherance of his personal ambitions, and this being the case, the eyes of all Canada would be directed to Victoria on Thursday, to see whether or not she proposed to lend aid to the turbulent politician and disturber of the peace who now strove to make this fair province the tool of his ambition, not fearing even to bring the province into conflict with the federal authorities. For his plans to be successful meant the sacrifice of British Columbia, for with reports going abroad daily of British Columbia and the Dominion in antagonism, legislation in conflict with Imperial authority, miners' licenses and vested rights at the mercy of a government's whim, and foreign capital excluded from the country, British Columbia's credit could not but rapidly decline, and ruin and bankruptcy for the province would be the inevitable rsult. He urged the people of Victoria to stand firm on Thursday for the three candidates seeking re-election, and good government by the people.

Mr. D. M. Eberts, M.P.P., referred in his introductory remarks to the insolent attack that had been made upon him, and which had been briefly touched upon by the previous speaker in his comments upon Mr. Bodwell's remarks. No man would ever accuse him of such an action, or of being a liar without getting it straight between the eyes. He had had respect for Mr. Bodwell, but if that gentleman had said that he threatened that if the Lieut.-Governor would not sign those warrants he (Mr. Eberts) would sign them himself, Mr. Bodwell had said what was untrue, well knowing that his words were untrue. He had challenged the government and he did so once again—to appoint a commission to investigate the whole matter of these warrants, confident that such a commission, however constituted, could not but vindicate his own course and that of the late government. Personally he was abundantly satisfied that the Lieut.-Governor had hoodwinked Hon. Mr. Beaven, telling him a pack of lies to induce him to take the stand that he had, and against his natural opinion as a thoughful and well-informed man. He had asked Mr. Beaven at the time if he honestly believed that John Herbert Turner had been or would be guilty of such a thing as passing in blank warrants for signature, and Mr. Beaven had said that it certainly looked peculiar. He could not believe it, nor did he, nor did he believe it for one moment to-day. The thing was so utterly ridiculous that even Mr. Cotton, now Finance Minister, laughed at it as utterly preposterous. Explaining briefly the method of payment by warrant, Mr. Eberts pronounced the whole principle of the late government's dismissal as in contradiction of the spirit of fair play, truth and justice between the leader of the late government, who was also Finance Minister, and the Queen's representative in the province. Mr. Bodwell if he had made the statement credited to him well knew it to be contrary to truth and the law. The Attorney-General had no power to sign warrants; his authority in the matter was defined by statute clearly. The auditor-general prepared the warrant and if in doubt as to the applicability to a certain specific vote to the particular warrant under consideration was required to take and be guided by the written opinion of the Attorney-General. The same applied under the statutes of Canada, and the Minister of Justice was frequently called upon in cases of this kind precisely. He dared the government of the day to nominate a commission, even if it be composed entirely of their own followers, to pronounce upon this matter of the warrants. Another point in the same subject was that it had been attempted to pervert a portion of the $6,000 vote for sick and destitute, a vote that had wisely and in the spirit of true charity been carried on the statute book from year to year. The ladies of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches at Westminster had established an hospital for the special treatment of women, the general hospital at the Royal City having no women's ward, and as this hospital was doing an undenominational work of charity it had been clear to him that the purpose of the vote would well be furthered in the giving of the $750 in question to this hospital. The proposition was exactly similar where the hospital conducted by the Roman Catholic sisters at Rossland received assistance, so much per day, for each poor person treated. Like assistance was given Dr. Brouse's hospital at New Denver, the Greenwood City hospital, and others where a general hospital was an impossibility, but where nevertheless no good government would allow a man to die or to suffer from sickness simply because he was unfortunate or low in funds. These then were the three charges upon which the government had been dismissed, and in regard to which the former Premier and his colleagues had memorialized the Dominion government, asking for an immediate investigation. That this had not been forthcoming was proof in itself that the authorities recognized that there was nothing in the charges or any of them. He would not go so far as to stigmatize the Lieut.-Governor's statements as "a tissue of lies," but he would say that they were statements that should never have been made, stigmatizing an honorable gentleman who had for forty years been an honored citizen of Victoria, Mr. John Herbert Turner, as unfit to hold the reins of government in consequence of dishonesty. Such a statement was unpalatable to and would be properly resented by the people of Victoria, and even the opponents of the late government realized that not one dollar had been illegally spent by the government that had been replaced by the Lieut.-Governor's action. What was the fact before British Columbians to-day Where the cry before the general election had been all of corruption and crookedness on the part of the government, had there been a single instance of the smallest crookedness brought to light now that the enemies of Mr. Turner and his party had had the opportunity of possessing themselves of every scrap of information in connection with their management of the country's business. Where was the promised exposure of grave boodling in connection with a bonus of thousands to a Victoria contractor? Where were the sensational disclosures in connection with the parliament buildings cost? He challenged proof of a single dollar misapplied and the challenge would not be taken by his opponents.

Passing on to Mr. Bodwell, Mr. Eberts proceeded to illustrate how his opinion of the Turner government had experienced a sudden change just as soon as he found that that government had determined to preserve the wealth of the Boundary creek country for Canada and British Columbians, instead, as Mr. Bodwell desired, of giving it over to his client, Mr. D. C. Corbin, of Spokane. The Corbin road would have been a fatal or at all events a serious blow to a road opening the country to Canadian enterprise, built by Canadians and contributing to Canadian trade, and the government accordingly stood by our own country and asked the Dominion government by resolution not to grant the American road its charter. The application was refused by the House of Commons, despite the fact that the government was friendly to Mr. Bodwell, and from the day that his plans on behalf of Mr. Corbin and Spokane, as against the interests of British Columbia, were opposed by Mr. Turner's government, might be dated Mr. Bodwell's antipathy to that government. With reference next to the contentions of the government forces that they had given to British Columbia a secret ballot, Mr. Eberts maintained that the present ballot (supported by all sections of the house, for all were desirous of having the most secret ballot possible) was no improvement upon the old ballot, while indeed the percentage of spoiled ballots had been increasel fully 50 per cent. since its introduction. The present talk of the secret ballot that had been given the country through the efforts of those now forming the government party could be set down as so much clap-trap intended merely for the catching of votes. The pernicious Elections Petitions bill came in for arraignment in its course, the speaker contending that the law and precent of England should be good enough for British Columbia, and that the course that had been taken in this regard by the present government would never have been dared by any premier of England. He defied the production of any precedent from constitutional history, and held that it ill became the province of British Columbia to attempt to set aside the rule for the protection of the people's liberties that had been perfected and protected in the old land during 300 or 400 years. Going into the case of Mr. Prentice in detail, Mr. Eberts showed how it could not be possible for a court to give any other verdict than that he was disqualified—hence the mad haste of the government to rush through their iniquitous bill, take the trial of the issue out of the hands of the court, seat two men in the house, thus retain their majority and save the Lieutenant-Governor from the necessity of receding from a position taken in defiance of constitutional law and practice. In closing, he promised that the end of the matter had not yet been reached, and called upon Victorians to stand by the government that had made the upbuilding of British Columbia its constant endeavor, while protecting the laws that were the bulwarks of the people's liberties—by returning Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips on Thursday next.

"It seems to me," said the chairman, as Mr. Eberts resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause, "that in 'Fighting Joe' the government has no monopoly of the hard political fighters"—a sentiment that was cordially endorsed by the crowd with renewed applause.

MR. HUNTER.

Mr. Gordon Hunter pointed the electors present to the fact that they were upon the eve of the most momentous crisis British Columbia had ever experienced—a crisis in which he conceived it to be the duty of every Liberal to come forward and cast his vote in the interest of justice, constitutional government and fair play. If Liberals and Conservatives joined hands and returned Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips what would be the result? Mr. Turner would return to the house with a greatly increased strength; at the same time there was a seat vacant in Nelson, and another in East Kootenay, and with the distintegrating movement in the ranks of the government, it would not be long before Mr. Turner would be back in his proper place, and the Lieut.-Governor called upon to justify if he can his tyrannous overriding of the constitution—and in the event of his prostitution of his high office being proved, his early dimittance by the federal authority. Precedent was found where a lieutenant-governor by the merest blunder had unconstitutionally dismissed a government, and had paid for his error with his official head. The present case was different, for he thought Lieut.-Governor McInnes' act was not a blunder, but premeditated, and for the benefit of one of his own tribe originally. Victory in the present contest meant much—as a deterrent upon the Lieut.-Governor, and an indication of the feeling of the people which would not be without its effect in the contests

(Continued on Page Three).

Mass Meeting

Victoria Theatre, 8 o'clock, **MONDAY EVENING**

Short Addresses to be Delivered by

Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips,

To be followed by

D. M. Eberts, M.P.P., Richard McBride, M.P.P., C. H. Lugrin, Esq., Price Ellison, M.P.P., and H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P.,

Mr. McBride will deal with the allegations of the member for Westminster City.

Ever lover of British Fair Play and Justice and Constitutional Rights is cordially invited. Reserved Seats for ladies.

Tuesday Evening, - - Johns Bros.' Hall,
Wednesday Evening, - - Philharmonic Hall.

Comox Coke For Base Burners.

Equal to Pennsylvania Anthracite.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.

Tel. No. 83. 100 Government St.

.....THE.....

Hickman-Tye Hardware

COMPANY, LIMITED.

IMPORTER OF

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE PIPE, FITTINGS, CUTLERY.

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, Etc.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.

P. O. DRAWER 613.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Re John Sylvester Bowker

Of Oak Bay, Victoria District, Deceased.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. IN PROBATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 18th day of January, A.D., 1899, I, Mary Bowker, was appointed the administratrix of the estate and effects of the said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay to me, and all persons indebted to the said estate are to send their claims with the particulars to me at the office of.

E. M. JOHNSON,
No. 6, Broughton Street,
Victoria, B. C.

Post-office address, Box No. 188.

ATLIN LAKE AND BENNETT LAKE

MINING DIVISION.

GORE, BURNET & CO.,

Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers,

Will shortly open a branch office at Atlin.

Mineral claims surveyed, examined and reported on. Titles searched.

Real estate and mining property bought and sold, claims located, prospected and developed for clients.

Victoria office room 2, Five Sisters block.

T. S. GORE.
H. BURNET.
J. H. McGREGOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

COWEN'S

"Rose Maiden"

..IN..

INSTITUTE HALL

Wednesday, Feb. 1st, at 8:30.

..BY..

CHORAL UNION

..AND..

Orchestra of 20 Performers.

Soloists: Miss Sophie McNiffe, Mrs J. D. Helmcken, Messrs. Cave, Kingham, Goodwin and Barton. Conductor, Mr. W. Greig. Reserved seats at Lombard's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

EXTRA! EXTRA!

Return Engagement, Two Nights Only.

Tuesday and Wednesday,

JANUARY 31st AND FEBRUARY 1st.

Grau's Opera Co.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

"OLIVETTE."

And a host of novelties—"Lou, Lou;" Kentucky Babe" and "Bob up Serenely."

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

A Monster Bill.

The 4th act from

"MARTHA."

The Sextette from

"LUCIA"

And the Entire Opera in 3 Acts of

"FRA DIAVOLO"

A powerful chorus. Grau's own orchestra.

Popular Prices: 25, 50 and 75 cents.

Sale of seats open at 9 o'clock Monday morning at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3RD.

First appearance in Victoria of the World-Famous and Unrivalled

Black Patti Troubadours

The greatest colored show on earth, and the biggest theatrical hit of the century.

A veritable revelation.
Coon comedy songs.
Jubilee shouts.
Cake walks.
Buck dances.
Vaudeville.
Operatic reviews.

BLACK PATTI - ERNEST HOGAN

and

30.....OTHER PROMOTERS.....30

of mirth and melody.

Are the features of this universally popular company. The stage performance is the quintessence of refined fun and sweet melody, and is intended for the enjoyment of all.

Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00.

Seats on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery store.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting and a hundred other uses. A can equals 5 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

ADMIRALTY LAND.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

The following are to be let by tender, with the right of removing timber:

Lot 538, Group 1, English Bay, 130.00 acres.

Lot 114, Group 1, Port Moody, 110.00 acres.

For further information apply to the Officer In Charge of Works, H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt, to whom tenders, sealed and endorsed on the outside "Tenders for Land," should be addressed.

The Admiralty do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

H. M. Navy Yard, Esquimalt, January 1899.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Four Hundred and Twenty-three (423), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Four Hundred and Twenty-three, Victoria City, issued to Thomas Gelger, Joseph Wriglesworth and Emingildo Grancini on the 11th October, 1876, and numbered 1768a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Gegistrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 26th January, 1899.

CLASSIFED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash. No Charge Less Than 25 Cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pony, cart and harness; pony good traveller. Also saddle, if wanted. Address T., Colonist.

BATTENBERG point lace and silk work taught; the latest patterns and materials kept; also stamping done, by Mrs. Patton, at 228 Fort street.

BATTENBERG point lace and silk work. The latest patterns and materials kept, also stamping done by Mrs. Patton, at 228 Fort street.

GOOD SADDLE PONY FOR SALE—Address G. F., this office. j27

FOR SALE—A ranch of 15 acres nearly all cleared, buildings suitable for poultry. Never failing stream; 1½ miles from town. Enquire 36 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Horse, light express and cart; in good condition; can be seen at 34 Pioneer street. j17

FURRIER—All kinds of furs made over to the latest styles; sealskin jackets a specialty; sleigh robes, sealskin gauntlets, raw skins dressed at reasonable prices. S. Soupal, 34 Government street. j8

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Leaving the country. One of the most beautiful homes on Vancouver Island; on the Quamichan Lake; 2 miles from railway (Duncan); 69 or 118 acres, as desired; nearly half cleared; 13-room house (hot and cold water); large double barn and other buildings; close to first-class trout and salmon fishing, shooting, etc.; also to good tennis club. Apply to L. D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria.

FIRST-CLASS OPENING—To one who can afford to wait a little. Let or sale very cheap. $2,000. The Cowichan Lake Hotel, Vancouver Island. Has warranted good rent ($1,000) for several years, and will again, when the logging starts. Charter for railway applied for. Good opening to combine stock farming, having 100 acres with lots of feed. Apply L. D., 33 Birdcage Walk Victoria, B.C.

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A farm. Apply "Farm," Colonist office.

WANTED—A thoroughly good second-hand piano. Reply, stating maker and price, to J. G. Colonist office.

WANTED—A housekeeper for small family. Apply John Haggerty, 195 Yates street, between the hours of 9 and 12.

YOUNG MAN—Wants employment in sawmill, or other general work. Address B. Munro, Vancouver, P. O.

WANTED—Lady help for two young children. Apply to Mrs. Day, Derreen, Rocklands avenue.

WANTED—An English governes for three young children. Address, giving references, box A., Rossland, B. C.

WANTED—Board for two young girls, in the vicinity of North Ward or South Park school. Address A. B. C., P. O. box 350.

WANTED—Two bedrooms, or sitting room and bedroom, with board for four, James Bay preferred, state terms to R. B. Colonist office.

WANTED—Work of any kind by young married man; good references. Address Y. M., Colonist office. d28

WANTED—2,000 rockmen and laborers for White Pass & Yukon railway; wages 35 cents per hour; rock station work, $1 to $1.50 per yard; work guaranteed; good camps; work 9 hours a day. Apply to M. J. Heney, contractor, room 4, third floor Inns of Court Bd., Vancouver, B.C. d17

HAVE your boots and shoes repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker. He don't charge credit prices. Repairing depot, 56 Fort street. Jy12

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Five-roomed furnished cottage. Apply Mrs. McLennan, Catharine street, Victoria West.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, single, en suite or unfurnished. 90 Douglas street.

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS in suite, at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street; also double phaeton for sale. 97 Quadra street. j27

TO LET—A seven-roomed cottage with hot and cold water, corner of Simcoe and Oswego streets. Apply 88 Simcoe street.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS—Corner Quadra and Fort streets. j17

TO LET—Everett Exchange saloon, corner Craigflower and Esquimalt roads. Apply on premises. d31

TO LET (furnished)—A nice six-roomed cottage, No. 55 South Turner street, for three months from 1st February next, containing six rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, piano, etc. For rent and further particulars apply to A. W. More & Co., agents, 86 Government street. j12

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Jan. 25, black cocker spaniel, six months old, answering to the name of Charon. Finder please return to Dr. Carter, 85 Fort street.

LOST—Large white bull terrier dog. Return same 107 Johnson street and receive reward. Anyone found harboring same after this date will be prosecuted. j27

MISCELLANEOUS.

DON'T FORGET the St. George's smoking concert to-morrow (Monday), at 8 p.m., in the A.O.U.W. hall; all members and a friend expected to be there; good programme; assisted by the navy minstrels.

C. M. COOKSON—First-class plumbing, gas, steam and hot water fittings. Corner Broad and Johnson streets. Tel. 674. Jobbing promptly attended to. j4

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Hon. Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail at the Clarence hotel, situate corner Yates and Douglas streets, to James Adam and John Skinner, both of the said City of Victoria. A. R. McDONALD. January 11, 1899. j20

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m11

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

FINNAN HADDIES

GLASGOW BEEF-HAM

FOR SALE BY

...JAMESON...

GROCER - - - 33 FORT STREET

Phone 128

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Rev. Mr. Ford Succumbs to His Injuries—Breaking Ground for Van Anda Smelter.

Bark Seminole Sold by the Sheriff —The Farmers and Cheap Loans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 28.—Rev. Mr. Ford, formerly of this city, who fell beneath a moving train at Albert Canyon, died of his injuries at the Revelstoke hospital this morning. Mr. Ford was about 28 years of age. He came to Vancouver from Dover, England, about ten years ago and worked with Mr. Trythall, printer and lithographer, as an apprentice, afterwards studying for the ministry. On being ordained he accepted the position of curate of St. James Episcopal church and left that position to accept a call to the pulpit of the Episcopal church at Revelstoke.

Ground is to be broken on Tuesday for the smelter at Van Anda. The capacity will be 50 tons per day. The machinery is already on the spot. Thos. Kidd is to be in charge.

The bark Seminole was sold to-day in front of the court house for $2,500, the purchaser being J. E. Macrae. She originally cost $70,000, being built 33 years ago at Mystic, Conn. The Seminole is well known on the Pacific and Atlantic. She was recently condemned as unseaworthy.

The Grau opera company continue to be prime favorites. The "Bohemian Girl" drew another crowded house last night. The management have decided to play another night, putting on a double bill Monday.

Members of the local farmers' institute are again agitating for cheap money. They are in receipt of a letter from Finance Minister Cotton stating in effect that though the late government had arranged to provide money for farmers at a lower rate than that it could be ordinarily secured for, no applications were made for loans, showing that the need was not so urgent as was thought. At a meeting of members of the institute speakers urged the farmers to write in the matter and manifest more interest in legislation intended for their benefit.

Mayor Garden has been re-elected president of the Metropolitan Club.

Mr. Scott of the Westminster Board of Trade has submitted a statement regarding the fire relief fund. He states that the amount received in goods and money was $51,790.60 and there still remains $21,608.83.

WILLIAM IN HANOVER.

His Majesty Sulkily Avoids a Wedding Feast Because of an Unwelcome Guest.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Emperor William's action at Hanover is regarded as being of great political significance. From a member of His Majesty's entourage who accompanied him to Hanover the following has been learned: The Emperor had accepted an invitation to attend this week the silver wedding festivities of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, but heard with chagrin that the Duke of Cumberland, the Guelph claimant of Hanover and Bruunswick, had also been invited. Thereupon he sent a strong expression of his dissatisfaction to the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, and although the Duke of Cumberland in the meanwhile had expressed regret at his inability to attend, the Emperor remained in high dudgeon and stayed away.

There have been persistent rumors lately to the effect that the eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland might one day ascend the ducal throne of Brunswick if he consents to abjure all claim to the throne of Hanover, demonstrate his loyalty to Prussia, and accept the status quo by becoming an officer in a Prussian regiment of the guards. The Emperor, however, seems to have made his excursion to Hanover in order to repudiate any intention of a rapprochement with the former Guelph dynasty, and by a proclamation of his order providing for the identification of the Prussian regiments of Hanover with the regiments of the old Hanoverian army, he has made it plain that he considers the union of Hanover and Prussia to be an unalterable fact. He thus gave the death blow to the hopes of the Guelph party.

The Emperor has now established a permanent bond between the old Hanoverian regiments and the present Tenth army corps, which is recruited almost entirely from the province of Hanover. His Majesty also presented his Hanoverian Uhlans with a helmet badge inscribed "Peninsula-Waterloo-Gohrde" It is said in court circles that the Emperor for some time past has been made aware of recent utterances of the Duke of Cumberland regarding His Majesty which have deeply wounded his self-esteem.

FLAG FOR THE POLE.

Its Princely Bearer Vows to Place the Standard or Never Return.

London, Jan. 28.—There is much interest in the Duke of Abruzzi's North Pole expedition. Before his departure from Rome, Queen Marguerita, his aunt, presented him with an Italian flag embroidered by her own hands with the words, "Always Forward Savoy," a motto identified with the family.

In receiving the gift the Prince said: "This flag shall wave over the North Pole, or I shall not return." The Queen had difficulty in suppressing her emotion and pressed his hand, exclaiming: "You will return, Luigi; you will return."

SNOW IN THE SOUTH.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 28.—Snow is reported as general throughout Southern Georgia and Alabama ta-day. In Atlanta nearly four inches have fallen. Three inches have fallen at Columbus and other points in South Georgia, and about two inches at Macon and Montgomery, Ala.

MILES' EMBALMED BEEF.

German Press Considers His Testimony Sufficient Reason for Exclusion.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—The German press is publishing extracts from the testimony of General Miles, of Washington, and points out that this "unimpeachable testimony" is good matter to use against the United States in the question of American canned meats. The Cologne Volkes Zeitung calls the testimony an "efficient weapon."

FLOOR GIVES WAY.

Precipitating Lumber Into Boiler Room and Killing Engineer.

Brantford, Jan. 28.—(Special) — The floor over the boiler room of the Verity Plow Works, containing a large quantity of green lumber, gave way to-day, allowing the lumber to fall into the boiler room.

Engineer Daniel Westaway was instantly killed.

ROBBED AND SLAIN.

Uncle of the Piper of Dargai Found Dying Alone in Ontario Border Town.

Windsor, Jan. 28.—(Special)—Roderick Mackenzie, who was found dying alone yesterday, claimed to be uncle of Piper Findlater, and to have taught the hero of Dargai Ridge to play the pipes. He had arranged to leave for Scotland this week.

The pockets of the dying man were found turned inside out and his pocket book was lying on the floor emptied of its contents. The popular theory is that Mackenzie was drugged by men who then left, intending to return later to ransack the house in search for money. They are believed to be concealed in Detroit. No trace was found of letters of credit which Mackenzie spoke of. An inquest will be held on Monday.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

Smallpox Not Spreading and All on Shipboard Now Being Vaccinated.

Halifax, Jan. 28.—(Special)—It is reported from Lawlor's island to-day that five of the Doukhobors who came on the Lake Superior show signs of illness since yesterday, but that the health officers cannot determine what is the matter with them. Dr. Montizambert, chief of the health staff, said he does not anticipate any more smallpox in this lot of Doukhobors.

The emigrants are still on board the Lake Ontario, where they are being vaccinated. They are not to be landed at Lawlor's island till to-morrow when buildings will be ready to receive the entire party.

Dr. McKay came up from Lawlor's island this afternoon and said the Doukhobors are all apparently in good health, there being no sign of smallpox in any more of them, and he had good hopes that there would be no further outbreak.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—The Doukhobors quartered in the immigrant sheds were presented with a complimentary address by leading citizens to-day.

SIR CHARLES SAYS ORGANIZE.

Liberals Undecided When to Have Elections but They May Come Soon.

Montreal, Jan. 28.— (Special) — Sir Charles Tupper was kept busy yesterday at the St. Lawrence Hall receiving a large number of callers who wished to confer with him regarding the interests of the Conservative party in Montreal district. Sir Charles had a conference with local leaders, in regard to the thorough organization of the party in Montreal district. He expressed the opinion that the present government had no idea at present when they would go to the country, but he impressed upon the local Conservatives the necessity for being thoroughly prepared for any eventuality. Speaking to a correspondent Sir Charles said he would go to Toronto to attend the convention which will be held to form a league to perpetuate the memory of Sir John Macdonald. Sir Charles does not favor the name "Red Rose League," as red is the distinguishing color of the Rouges or Quebec Liberals, but this will of course be a matter for the convention to decide.

NATIONAL BANK CLOSES.

No Profit in the Business and Voluntary Liquidation Announced.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Franklin National bank of this city will, it is said, probably go into voluntary liquidation about March 1. This is not through any insolvency, but, according to Director James, on account of the bank not making profits sufficiently large to warrant continued existence.

Mr. James said to-day that the bank was too small to successfully compete with the other banks in its immediate vicinity. He added that the bank was in good financial condition.

This action of the Franklin bank was not unexpected in banking circles of this city. Ellis H. Roberts, now treasurer of the United States, was president of the bank until his appointment to Washington. Last Monday's statement to the clearing house showed capital of $200,000, net deposits of $469,000, and deposits with the clearing house of $160,000. Its loans were $492,000, its specie and legal tender holdings $508,000.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

Picture Machine Takes Fire and Mad Rush for the Doors Ensues.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Jan. 28.—During the progress of a warograph entertainment in the Johnson opera house here to-night, the machine took fire and was completely destroyed. In an instant the hall was filled with flames and smoke. A panic ensued. There was a wild rush for the doors, and women and children were trampled under foot. No lives were lost, but many were injured.

AMERICANS A HARD LOT.

So Writes Manila Correspondent of a Spanish Newspaper—Jealousy Between Officers.

Barcelona, Jan. 28.—The Manila correspondent of the Diario says he has discovered that the relations between Major General Otir and Rear Admiral Dewey are most strained owing to the profound rivalry which exists between the land and sea forces of the United States in the islands.

"The administrative morality of the Americans" says the correspondent, "is below par. The gambling hells of Manila are taxed $1,200 each and the police are highwaymen who make arbitrary arrests and then demand from $10 to $20 for the release of the prisoners."

The correspondent further declares that the Americans have monopolized all the trade and swamped the markets with their products, rendering European competition impossible. As an instance of this he alleges that Californian wines are sold in Manila as genuine Bordeaux.

FRANCO-ITALIAN TREATY.

Rome, Jan. 28.—The chamber of deputies to-day, after a week's debate approved the Franco-Italian commercial treaty by a vote of 226 to 34. One of the speakers expressed the hope that a similar treaty would be concluded with the United States.

TALKING SOUND SENSE.

(Continued From Page Two).

to follow. He would not have much to say of the Attorney-General in passing, save this—that, although a Liberal to the core, if it ever came to that pass when Liberal and Conservative lines prevailed in local politics—a day he hoped far distant—he would prefer placing the rankest old Tory that ever breathed in charge of the country's affairs to giving them into the guidance of Joe Martin. Reviewing the legislation of the present government, the speaker showed it to contain nothing save a violation of constitutional rights and all precedents. The Elections Petitions bill when it was passed was a scandal to the province, and when the Lieut.-Governor gave this measure the assent, he joined hands with Joe Martin in striking a sledge-hammer blow at the rights of the people. Then came the alien exclusion from the placer mines, which was essentially weak in its failure to provide for the protection of companies from losses to their properties should they incur the enmity of the government—also in its failure to protect bona fide purchasers of mining properties. On these grounds it was quite competent for the Dominion authorities to disallow it, and he held that it had only been brought in to embarrass the federal government in their present negotiations at Washington, being part of the scheme of Joe Martin in his Dominion ambitions. His flying trip East, too, had been taken as with the object of throwing the apple of discord into the sealing negotiations, and Victorians would find it infinitely to their advantage to support the Turner party and policy as against throwing their interests to the wind, with the sole object of furthering the personal plans and ambitions of Joe Martin, which no one could describe as identified with the interests of Victoria.

MR. TURNER.

Mr. Turner closed the meeting with a stirring campaign speech, in which he endorsed the observation of the chairman that the opposition of to-day had good fighters to speak for them—fighters, too, who would not hit below the belt. This was the policy of the government party in such cards as one he held in his hand, in which it was alleged that he (Mr. Turner) had endeavored to hold the reins of power after he had ceased to command a majority in the house. This he denied; he had ever been prepared to go to the house and take the verdict of the elected representatives of the people. He was not prepared, however, to take the dictum of the man at Carey Castle, desirous of furthering his personal ends. Nor had he been in a minority at the time the Lieutenant-Governor had asked for his resignation, for the returns at that time showed the standing of the parties to be 18 to 18, with two petitions pending. It had been asked in the course of the campaign what had the government of today done that the people of Victoria could cavil at. What had the three elected representatives of Victoria done that they should not be confirmed in their seats. This was the question for Victorians to answer. Did they wish to swallow their words of last July? For to return even one supporter of the present government would be to give Victoria the worst blow the city and its good name ever received. The utter emptiness of the government programme was shown in sharp contrast with the explicit and vigorous policy for the development of the country initiated and carried on by the late government, and taking up one of the latest personal attacks of the government press, Mr. Turner proceeded to make plain the exact standing of his firm with reference to the Nelson drain pipe matter that the Times had latterly been making much of, alleging that the name of his partner, Mr. Kirk, had been used to cover up a transaction with the government out of which his firm had derived profit. The fact was that there had been a sanitary inspection of the Kootenays, an inspector appointed by the board of health going there to see that the welfare of the inhabitants was safeguarded. Sickness and great trouble were found at Nelson, chiefly because of a large open drain. This the board of health decided should be replaced immediately with vitrified pipe, which was ordered but which would have to be rushed through to its destination with special despatch in order to be received before the advent of winter. Mr. Thomson, manager of Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Nelson house, was communicated with, as he had made a special study of the freighting system, and Mr. Kirk being in Nelson at the time, had wired to the firm in Victoria, asking if, for the benefit of Nelson, it would be seen to that the pipes were sent along at once, the order being placed with the Pottery & Terra Cotta Co. It was necessary, in order to have the shipment go forward at once, for the firm (for Mr. Kirk, who had taken the matter up privately) to assume the responsibility for the freight charges, which was done. The order was promptly executed, and on the 20th and 21st of November the pottery company furnished pipe to the amount of $1,333. This was taken to the wharf, and special handling to ensure rapidity of forwarding here and where the transfer to the train at Seattle involved increased expense; $190.38 was paid in porters' and wharf expenses of this nature, while the firm at Nelson paid for Mr. Kirk, who had gone in the meantime, $1,078 in freight charges to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company. A total of $3,253 in all was paid out to assist the City of Nelson in getting its pipe with all speed, the Pottery Company being obliged, to complete the order, to get $650 worth of pipe from the Doulton Company—nor did the firm, who had simply acted as forwarders to secure despatch for Mr. Kirk, in this personal matter, get the money back for upwards of a year. The vouchers throughout would show that Turner, Beeton & Co. had all through acted only as forwarders without a cent of charge in order to facilitate the enterprise and secure the preservation of the health of the city of Nelson. He mentioned this matter in detail in order that the people might understand it fully and thoroughly, and because the government press had grossly misrepresented the action taken in it. It regard to the aliens in mines bill, he certainly favored holding for British Columbians all possible of their own country, but thought the stand taken by the present government on this matter was in sharp contrast with their desire to give D. C. Corbin and the state of Washington people a practical monopoly of the quartz wealth of the Boundary Creek country. As to his declarations on the aliens in placer mines bill, he had seen a long story in the Post-Intelligencer purporting to be an interview with him, the result of a five-minute conversation had by the Post-Intelligencer correspondent. The interview had been made up largely by the same process that had enabled a Province reporter in less than a five-minute chat to build up a column and a half, the greater part of which was utter nonsense, which he had neither said nor thought. He condemned the government for neglect of British Columbia's interests in not having sent a representative of the province to the sealing conference, and closed with a strong appeal to the electors to support the straight ticket—Hall, McPhillips and Turner.

C. P. N. Co., Ltd.

Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL,

As follows, viz:—

TEES, FEB. 1st

DANUBE " 8th

and from Vancouver at 12 o'clock noon following days.

For freight or passage apply at the office of Company, 64 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

NOTICE.

The DAILY COLONIST is for sale at the news stands and on the streets of Vancouver on the arrival of the steamer from Victoria and at the following additional places:

From all C. P. R. News Agents.
From all E. & N. News Agents.

NANAIMO.....E. Pimbury & Co.
WELLINGTON.....Theo. Bryant.
CUMBERLAND.....J. D. McLean.
VANCOUVER.....Clarke & Stuart
.....Hotel Vancouver.
NEW WESTMINSTER.....D. Lyall & Co.
KAMLOOPS.....W. T. Slavin.
.....J. A. Dalton.
.....Bailey Bros.
VERNON.....Smith Bros.
MARA.....M. T. Skojeski.
GOLDEN.....S. W. Field.
REVELSTOKE.....Batterson & Co.
.....F. W. Wells.
.....Can. Drug & Book Co.
REVELSTOKE STATION....A. J. Aman.
....McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.
.....D. T. Barclay
NELSON.....Humphreys & Co.
.....A. Furdy.
.....Thomson Stat'ny Co.
ROSSLAND.....M. W. Simpson.
TRAIL.....F. W. Brown.
KASLO.....Lamont & Young.
SLOCAN.....Slocan News Co.
NAKUSP.....P. H. Kelleker.
SANDON.....Slocan News Co.
NEW DENVER.....C. F. Nelson.
SILVERTON.....Silverton News Co.
FORT STEELE.....E. J. Conn.
CRANBROOK.....R. E. Beattie.
CALGARY.....Linton Bros.
WRANGEL.....Kosso & Sales.
SKAGWAY.....Skagway News Co.
.....Custom House
CUSTOM HOUSE, LOG CABIN, N.W.T.
.....Thos. Tugwell.
PORT TOWNSEND.....M. French & Co.
SEATTLE.....Hotel Butler.
.....C. Y. Oyston.
.....Hotel Seattle.
.....Puget Sound News Co.
.....J. Hefferman.
.....Eastern News Co.
F. B. Wilson, 104 Occidental Ave.
....G. T. Ward, 109 Columbia St.
TACOMA.....G. Wolfe, 1203 Pacific Ave.
Central News Co., corner 11th and Pacific Avenue.
SPOKANE ..M. W. Shaw, Hotel Spokane.
.....Daly & Co., P.O. News Stand.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Palace Hotel News

No. 14 of 1898.

NOTICE OF INTENDED SALE.

In the Exchequer Court of Canada. The British Columbia Admiralty District.

Richard Williamson and Robert Hardy Williamson, carrying on business under the firm name and style of R. Williamson & Son, plaintiffs, against the ship "Manauense." Action to enforce mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the order of the Exchequer court of Canada, the British Columbia Admiralty district, made in the above entitled action on the 19th day of January, 1899, and to a commission for sale issued on the said 19th day of January, 1899, to William Arthur Ward, Esq., as receiver in the said action, tenders will be received up to noon of Monday, the 27th day of February, 1899, for the purchase of the British steam screw ship

"MANAUENSE"

Registered at the port of Liverpool, England, official number 70769, now lying at the port of Esquimalt, B. C., also of the British steam screw ship "May," registered at the port of Vancouver, B. C., official number 107450, now lying in Vancouver harbor; also of the British steam screw ship "Vera," registered at the port of Vancouver, B. C., official number 107449, now lying at the port of Vancouver, B. C.

Full particulars of the above named vessels may be obtained either from the undersigned or from William Arthur Ward, Esq., receiver herein.

Terms of sale, cash.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 20th day of January, 1899.

TUPPER, PETERS & POTTS,
Solicitors for the Receiver.

Northern Transport.

The Cascа Trading & Transportation Co., Ltd.

Are now prepared to make contracts for

DELIVERY OF FREIGHT

At all points on the Stikine river and at Dease Lake, Liard river and Frances lake during next summer.

The company has supply depots at the Stikine Canon, Glenora, Telegraph creek and Dease lake.

For rates, etc., apply to A. W. JONES, Secretary, 28 Fort street, Victoria.

Victoria Harbor Mission

Under Patronage of Bishop of Columbia

The Mission works amongst the sailors supplies the ships with a free grant of books and papers. The Seamen's Institute on Store street is free to sailors.

Subscriptions and all kinds of books and papers are earnestly asked for and may be sent to the institute.

Address REV. W. E. H. ELLISON, Harbor Chaplain

MINES and PROSPECTS

Examined and Reported on.

D. R. IRVINE for 12 years officer of H.M Geological Survey, Scotland, and 6 years mining experience in B. C.

P. O. Box 502. Office at Swinerton & Oddy, Victoria, B C

Canadian Pac. Navigation Co. Ltd

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

TIME TABLE, NO. 39

Takes effect January 1, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. train No. 1.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island— Sunday at 23 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria — Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass —Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th, each month, at 8 o'clock.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Queen City leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month; Quatsino and Cape Scott, 20th.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent.

SAVE MONEY

BY

Taking Most Direct Route East

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

..AND..

SOO PACIFIC LINE

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND BOSTON

Without Change

For rates, folders and all information, call on or address B. W. GREER, Agent, Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Steamship Tickets

To and from

EUROPE ..VIA..

St John, Boston, Halifax, New York.

And All Lines.

For all information as to sailings Rates, Etc., apply to

B. W. GREER, Cor. Gov't and Fort Streets

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP

AMUR

Leaves Porter's Wharf

Monday, January 30th

...FOR...

SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, DYEA, WRANGEL

and Way Ports.

For freight and passage rates apply

Bennett Lake & Klondike Nav. Co.

39 Government St., Victoria.

S.S. CUTCH

will sail to

Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Wrangel Skagway and way ports

On the 4th of February at 8 p.m.

From Porter's Wharf

For rates and particulars apply to HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Agents, Victoria

.....THE.....

White Pass and Yukon Route

The Pacific & Arctic R'y & Navigation Co.
British Columbia Yukon Railway Co.

From Skaguay, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass in a comfortable Railway Train.

D. D. Jones has been appointed Customs Agent for the White Pass and Yukon Route in Alaska and British Columbia. He will make his headquarters at Skaguay. The appointment is made that patrons of the White Pass & Yukon Route will not be subject to troublesome delays or excessive duties.

150 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE

INVESTIGATE FULLY DO NOT BE MISLED

We Guarantee Delivery at Lake Bennett or Atlin City.
Goods Shipped Through in Bond.

SKAGUAY IS THE GATEWAY

— TO —

YUKON, KLONDIKE and ATLIN

For Rates Apply to

Commercial Agent, J. H. GREER, 16 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or L. H. GRAY, General Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Washington.

Send two cents in stamps to any of our agents for our new map of the Atlin

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE

Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company
Alaska Railway and Transportation Company
Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company

THE TRAMWAY WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS

1ST JANUARY, 1899

Having handled three fourths of the traffic over this route last season, the Tramway will be in a better position than ever to give a prompt, safe and efficient service during the season of 1899.

REMEMBER the TRAMWAY is a UNITED STATES BONDED CARRIER, and goods may be shipped from British Columbia points through Alaska IN BOND.

For rates and full particulars apply to the following representatives in Victoria:

Dodwell, & Co., Ltd. Can. Pac. Nav. Co., Ltd.
R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO

STEAMER

City of Nanaimo

Sails from

Victoria for Nanaimo Tuesday 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Comox Wednesday 7 a.m.
Comox for Nanaimo Friday 8 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria Saturday 7 a.m.

Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA 8 p.m., Jan 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Mar. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m. Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Feb. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, Mar. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Al-Ki leave PORT TOWNSEND p.m. Jan. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, Mar. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria p. m. for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sd. Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st.

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1896.

VICTORIA AND TEXADA ISLAND

Steamer

CLAYOQUOT

will leave

Victoria for Nanaimo.....Thursday 6 a.m.
Nanaimo for Texada.....Friday 7 a.m.
Texada for Nanaimo.....Saturday 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria.....Tuesday 6 a.m.

Calling at way ports.

Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board, or at Porter's wharf. 315

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Leave daily. Arrive daily.
8:00 p.m..CITY OF KINGSTON..4:15 p.m.

Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

J. D. HOGUE, Agent.

KLONDIKE-YUKON and ATLIN TRAFFIC

The Canadian Development Co., Limited

Are prepared to handle through freight and passenger traffic from Coast points to Dawson City, the Klondike-Yukon and Atlin gold fields. Seven fine steamers. Complete traffic arrangements. Splendid equipment. Reasonable rates.

For rates and information apply to the company's office, 32 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Managing Director.

Washington & Alaska S.S. Co

LIGHTNING EXPRESS

to DYEA and SKAGWAY in 60 Hours.

STEAMSHIP

"City of Seattle"

—SAILS FOR—

Dyea and Skagway

direct every ten days. No stops, no delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing, Wednesday, February 1st.

For rates and information apply to

DODWELL & CO., Ltd.

64 Government street, Agents. Telephone 580.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry

NORTHBOUND.			SOUTHBOUND.	
No. 2 D'ly.	No. 4 Sat.	TIME TABLE. Effective Nov. 19, 1898.	No. 1 D'ly.	No. 3 Sat.
a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
9:00	3:00	De. Victoria Ar.	12:n.	6:25
9:30	3:29	Goldstream	11:33	5:59
10:19	4:14	Shawnigan Lake	10:42	5:08
10:58	4:45	Duncans	10:04	4:37
p.m.				
12:30	6:00	Nanaimo	8:46	3:23
12:45	6:20	Ar. Wellington De.	8:25	3:10

Reduced rates to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays, good to return on Monday.

For rates and all information apply at company's offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.
A. DUNSMUIR, President.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1899, at 2 p.m.

S. S. Moana sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney, Wed., Feb. 22, at 10 p.m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Capetown, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS CO., Agents, San Francisco.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS. Manager.

For Constitutional and Responsible Government

AND AGAINST

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

The ballots will read and should be marked by 75 per cent. of the voters as follows:

Gregory	
Hall	X
McPhillips	X
Paterson	
Stewart	
Turner	X

VICTORIA IN THE CABINET.

The people of Victoria have been told by government speakers that if Victoria wants representation in the cabinet, the way to get it is to elect Messrs. Gregory, Paterson and Stewart. This is very thin. Mr. Martin has not the least intention of giving Victoria representation in the cabinet. He is dangling a cabinet position before the eyes of the Victoria electors as a bait. When they have swallowed it, if they are foolish enough to do so, he will postpone the giving of the portfolio until it suits his convenience, which may be never. Mr. Martin will not venture to pass over Mr. Higgins and give a cabinet position to Mr. Gregory. If the government had been sincere in its professions in this matter, it would have given a portfolio to Mr. Gregory or some other one of its candidates. That is the course adopted in other places. But the government is not sincere. It is simply deceiving the people of the constituency.

THE PARLIAMENT GROUNDS.

This government, which represents itself as so friendly to Victoria, exhibits its friendship by the manner in which it has left the grounds around the Parliament buildings. If the late government had remained in power, those grounds would have been put in first-class shape and a number of Victoria workingmen would have been employed. Under the new regime, this regime of niggardliness, the grounds are left in a disgraceful condition, presenting to strangers a spectacle calculated to create a very bad impression of the city and province. Even the roadway has not been finished, and people driving in at the Birdcage Walk entrance find it necessary to turn around and come out by the same way, because this beautiful government has not been able to cover the stones on the western approach. The lawn looks like a badly ploughed meadow. The whole appearance is highly discreditable.

MARTIN'S BOGEY MAN.

Attorney-General Martin is skilled in appeals to passion and prejudice. He is an adept at shirking real issues and in raising false ones. His speech in the theatre on Friday night is an illustration of this quality. He called upon the people of Victoria to elect government supporters so as to prevent the Placer Mining act from disallowance.

One answer to this appeal is that there is no authority for any one to say that the act will be disallowed, or that the Laurier government has the slightest intention of disallowing it.

Moreover, if it is disallowed at all, it will not be because aliens have been excluded from our placers, but because its other provisions are such as cannot fail to materially injure business interests.

The Colonist can speak without being misunderstood on this matter, because it advocated the preservation of our placers for British subjects before Mr. Martin thought of it. The Colonist's object was to check the inrush of alien miners bringing outfits from foreign cities; but it had no idea of preventing the introduction of foreign capital. The latter is what the act put through the legislature by the government will do, and it is for this reason that it will be disallowed, if it is disallowed at all. But as has just been said, there is no cause to believe that the Governor-General will interfere. No one in authority has intimated anything of the kind. On the contrary, it is announced from Ottawa that there is likely to be legislation during the coming session of parliament in the direction of giving Canadians certain preferences in the gold mines of the Yukon. The proceedings of the Anglo-American commission have demonstrated that the United States government will surrender as little as possible to the people of Canada, and that they will not meet us in fair reciprocal arrangements. The people of Canada are far more likely to be called upon to support the Laurier government in an effort to meet American exclusiveness than to hold up the hands of Joseph Martin in keeping the Placer Mines act on the statute book. Disallowance is a bogey, conjured up by Joseph Martin in order to draw the attention of the voters away from the great crime, which has been committed against the Constitution.

VICTORIA THREATENED.

The Attorney-General, speaking the other night, said that if Victoria displayed any sectionalism, it might be found necessary, when a redistribution bill was brought down, to cut off a representative from this city. This is a bold threat, and the people should resent it. What does it mean? It means that as long as this city does what this new tyrant thinks it should do, it will be allowed to have its due voice in the affairs of the province, but when its citizens take a course which he thinks is sectional, he will take away one of their representatives.

What is sectionalism? Sectionalism is an attempt to build up one part of the province at the expense of another. This is always to be deprecated. But the assertion of its rights by any locality is not sectionalism. It is the duty of every part of the province to assert its rights, to use every legitimate means to advance its own interests. A locality, which does not do this, is not entitled to any consideration at all. But this may be done and yet the locality doing it may be foremost in advocating the cause of other localities. Victoria has always taken this position.

This is the first time in the history of this city that any man has dared to intimate to its people that their representation would be reduced if they ventured to stand up for their rights, if they had the hardihood to interfere with the plans of any politician. It is the first time that any person under any circumstances whatever has dared to threaten Victoria with a reduction of its representation.

Will the people of Victoria submit to threats like this? If they do they will deserve to have the threat put in execution at the first opportunity, for a people, who have not the courage to insist that their rights shall be respected, do not deserve to have any rights.

The people of Victoria should tell Mr. Martin that they are not accustomed to be threatened, and they should show him that they know how to answer the man who threatens them.

THE NEW LAND REGISTRY BILL.

Every one who understands the matter at all is in favor of the Torrens system of land registration. The late administration favored it. The only reason why such a bill was not introduced and passed was because of the expense to which it was likely to put the owners of real estate. The present system of land registry in this province is a very good one, and transfers of land under it are neither difficult nor expensive. When the new system comes fully into force, the transferring will be easier and cheaper, but the expense of bringing it into full effect will be very large and will fall upon the owners of land. The expense in Victoria will be simply enormous in the aggregate. It will lead to a perfect harvest for surveyors and conveyancers, and the owners of the land will have to bear the burden. The Colonist does not desire to be understood as opposed to the new measure. All new titles derived from the crown should be registered under such a system. What the Colonist is concerned about is the case of the owner of a single city lot and the small farmer. When these people come to sell their property, or borrow money on it, or take up an outstanding mortgage by a new one at lower interest, they may be put to very large expense, and are almost certain to be in most cases. The act should provide for the two systems existing side by side in the older settled parts of the community. The property owners would come under the operation of the new system by degrees and when they felt they could afford it. The only reason why the late government did not introduce the new system was their consideration for those persons who would find the change burdensome. The adoption of the Torrens system ought to be left optional, as it is in Ontario, where a man who is satisfied with his present title need not go to the expense of getting a new one. This statement of the Ontario law is on the authority of a prominent Rossland lawyer, a supporter of the present government, whose views, indeed, are generally as above expressed.

There was another reason why the late administration did not inaugurate the Torrens system, and that was because of the expense to the province which it would entail. They felt that just now the province had other uses for its money that would be more beneficial. But the present government want the patronage which the act will give, and hence the haste with which it is being introduced and passed.

THE FOOLISHNESS OF WORRY.

An oft-quoted text concerning the unwisdom of troubling about the things of to-morrow is thought by many to be unsuited to these days of keen competition and business activity; but that is because like many other texts of Scripture, it is grossly misunderstood. There are many books in this world, and in many of them there is a good deal of wisdom, but if you want concentrated wisdom, the place to look for it is in the Bible. What is meant is not inspired wisdom on theological topics, but just plain ordinary every day wisdom, the kind that a man wants in his business and his family. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Every one will admit that is sound philosophy, but the majority of people intensify the evil of to-day by adding to it the evils of yesterday and anticipating a lot of evils for to-morrow. A very sensible and successful business man once said that he learned early in life that, if he kept thinking about what he did yesterday and wondering how he was going to get through to-morrow, he was in bad shape to transact business to-day. From this he deduced this conclusion, that in business matters the wise man was he who did what lies next him as seemed best at the time, who occupied himself with what he had to do, and kept no place in his mind for regrets or misgivings as to what he had done or doleful anticipations about what might happen in the future. "You have nothing to do with consequences" was one of his favorite sayings. "Whatever your hand finds to do, do with all your might," and leave the consequences to take care of themselves was the sum total of his business philosophy.

Worry never yet solved a business problem, but it has prevented many a man from solving them. The hopeful, courageous and energetic man generally succeeds. He may not succeed just as he expected, but he rarely makes a complete failure of his life, and there is a good philosophical reason for this. The inspiration of such a man is faith, and there is no power on earth that is equal to faith. Here again it is necessary to say something about the way Scriptural expressions are understood. Talk to most men about faith and they jump to the conclusion that what you have in mind is some ecclesiastical dogma having special reference to the future life. But if we understand the New Testament idea of faith at all, it is the liveliest kind of force and is one that ought to be employed in every day affairs. There is an old saying that a proverb is the wisdom of many and the wit of one, the same holds good of some of our ordinary colloquialisms. We speak of the secret of a man's success being his faith in himself. Napoleon declared that the force that sustained him most in his marvellous career was faith in his destiny. We fancy it would not be difficult to get at the philosophy of this, although its demonstration would probably be too long for a newspaper article; but the idea is after this sort: There are laws in the mental life just as there are in the physical life. There are mental forces just as there are physical forces. This will be admitted by all to some extent. Just as a magnetized piece of iron attracts a needle, so we all know certain men attract us. We follow them wherever they lead, as if impelled by some powerful force. So far all people will concede the similarity of the physical and mental arena. To push the illustration a little further, we all know that there is in the physical world something, which for want of a better name we call the force of gravity. We can count upon this with absolute certainty in any undertaking. So in the mental world there may be a corresponding force, which for want of a better name we call faith, and we may count upon its operation with perfect confidence. If asked to explain the "why" of it, we should have to confess absolute inability; but it would be safe to undertake to do so whenever any person explains the "why" of gravity.

Now as most people will recall, when the Disciples were sent out to evangelize the world, they were to depend upon faith chiefly for their success, and one of the instructions given them was not to worry about how they were going to get along. If they worried, their faith would be unequal to the calls upon it. Now, if there is one thing about which we may feel assured it is that, if there are laws in the mental arena, they are as universal in their operation as are the laws in the physical arena and are equally uniform. You may depend upon it that if worry would unfit men to exercise the faith necessary in the work of evangelization, which was not a faith that eternal happiness would be the reward of virtue, but the sort of faith that "can remove mountains," it will unfit us to exercise the degree of faith necessary for success in our every day projects.

But worry is not only an obstacle to success. It brings with it a train of evils. It is sleep's worst enemy. Some people believe they can think out problems better after they go to bed and the house is all dark and quiet. There may be such people. There is a man somewhere who goes to the bottom of a tank full of water and eats things there. There is said to be a physical reason why the thinking done in bed is rarely satisfactory in its results. The explanation has something to do with the action of the blood upon the brain when in a recumbent position. But whatever is the explanation, it is a good plan to cultivate forgetfulness of business cares when bed time comes, for of all worrying that is the worst which keeps a man awake when he ought to be asleep.

MEPHISTOPHELES IN POWER.

The omnibus dismissal bill which the government is passing through the house, and under which all the government appointments on boards of various kinds will become vacant on June 30th next, is the most daring attempt to seize public patronage, of which a government in this province has ever been guilty. The object of the legislation is plain. The Attorney-General wants to get control of all licensing boards, police commissionerships and other organizations in the province. What he is after especially is the control of the licensing boards and police commissionerships. He wants these because he thinks he can thus get the saloon vote and the gambling fraternity under his thumb. Some very good people in this city are warm in their support of Mr. Martin because he is in their opinion the sworn enemy of gambling, the saloon and the social evil. They don't know Mr. Martin. Before they "vote as they pray," they would do well to make a few inquiries in regard to Mr. Martin's real attitude towards these things. Then they will see how likely he is to employ any power, which he may secure, for the advancement of the cause of public morality.

If ever a politician "stole the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," it is Joseph Martin, when he poses as the enemy of gambling, the saloon and the social evil. This reference to him is of course purely political, not personal. Let those people who believe him to be the champion of purity and virtue find out the facts. That is all any one can ask.

Mr. Bodwell has undertaken to explain what he meant when he said that the constitutional question was one for lawyers to settle, by saying that there are difficulties in the way and they are difficulties of fact. He says the people do not know what the facts about the dismissal of Mr. Turner are. Well, whose fault is it? It was Mr. Semlin's duty, and Mr. Bodwell knows it was his duty, when the legislature first met, to announce the reasons for the dismissal. It was his duty to have assumed the responsibility for the dismissal. There is no doubt as to the precedents; there is no doubt as to the fact that a government was dismissed and no ministry has accepted the responsibility of the dismissal. Mr. Bodwell is simply begging the question. He knows that he cannot meet it. There is no doubt as to the precedents; there is no doubt as to the only fact in the case. Where, then, is the necessity for calling in Mr. Bodwell and other lawyers to settle the question?

In the report of Mr. Gordon Hunter's speech on Friday night he was represented as calling Mr. Henderson, M.P.P., a traitor. Mr. Hunter did not use any epithet in regard to Mr. Henderson. He said he would not characterize his conduct, whereupon some in the audience called out "He is a traitor." To which Mr. Hunter replied: "I would not use that word in regard to any man. Silence is alone adequate to describe his conduct."

The people of Victoria will probably accept Mr. Turner's version of a business transaction in preference to any that the Times can offer, and the attempt to make it appear that he wrongly explained the sewer pipe transaction will mislead no one. The insinuation that there is anything "queer" about the matter is worthy of the source from which it emanated.

MINING STOCKS.

Compiled by H. G. McCulloch, mining broker, Nelson, B. C., for the Nelson Miner. January 24.

Name of Company.	Par Value.	Price Asked.
Nelson, Slocan and Ainsworth.		
American Boy	$1 00	6
Athabasca	1 00	42
Arlington Con	1 00	6
Dundee	1 00	28
Dardanelles	1 00	15
Dellie	1 00	10
Elsie	1 00	..
Exchequer	1 00	10
Fern G. M. Co	25	55
Gibson	1 50	10
Hall Mines	£1	68
Idler	1 00	10
London Hill	25	25
Nelson-Poorman	25	45
Kaslo-Montezuma	1 00	25
Noble Five	1 00	17
Rambler Con	1 00	25
Reco	1 00	1 20
Slocan Star	50	1 25
Two Friends	30	10
Wonderful	1 00	5
Washington	1 00	10
Trail Creek—		
Butte	1 00	1½
Caledonia Con	1 00	5
Commander	1 00	13
Deer Park	1 00	21
Enterprise	1 00	10
Eureka Consolidated	1 00	9
Evening Star	1 00	5½
Georgia	1 00	3
Good Hope	1 00	2
Grand Prize	1 00	4
Giant	1 00	5
High Ore	1 00	2½
Iron Mask	1 00	95
Iron Colt	1 00	10½
Jumbo	1 00	47
Lily May	5 00	19
Mayflower	1 00	½
Monita	1 00	6
Monte Christo	1 00	10
Mugwump	1 00	3
Novelty	1 00	5
Phoenix	1 00	5
Poorman	1 00	13
Red Mountain View	1 00	1
Rossland Homestake	1 00	15
Rossland Red Mountain	1 00	2
Silverine	1 00	4½
Silver Bell	1 00	5
St. Elmo	1 00	5
Virginia	1 00	47
Victory-Triumph	1 00	9½
War Eagle Con	1 00	3 20
West Le Roi-Josie	1 00	27
White Bear	1 00	8
Miscellaneous—		
Alpha Bell	1 00	7
Cariboo (Camp McK)	1 00	1 50
Waterloo (Camp McK)	1 00	7½
Caribboo Hydraulic Con	5 00	95
Channe	25	8
Golden Cache	1 00	5
Occ. M. & M. Co	1 00	..
Old Ironsides	1 00	..
Smuggler	1 00	10
Tin Horn	25	12
Van Anda	1 00	4½
Winchester	25	12
Fire Mountain	1 00	..

A QUEBECKER'S CONFIDENCE IN DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE —GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE, HE SAYS.

Danville, P. Q., April 9, 1898.
Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto:
Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find $1 for one half dozen boxes Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Please send them at once. Every patient using it says "It is an excellent cure, gives relief at once."

JAMES MASSON,
General Merchant,
Danville, P. Q.

A well known man and woman were discussing the Anglo-American alliance at a London reception the other evening, when a sudden silence falling upon the company, the woman, in heartfelt accents, was heard to exclaim: "And the more we know of one another the more dearly we must love one another!" As can be imagined, all their eager explanations as to the entirely political character of the remark fell upon deaf ears, and were powerless to stop the laughter of the hugely delighted audience.

The best way to avoid sickness is to keep yourself healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

THE END OF THE WATCH.

I saw a wreath hang on a door,
One evening as I passed,
And knew another's toil was o'er—
His work laid down at last.
I saw the curtains closely drawn,
And people come and go—
I passed again, the wreath was gone,
And all the sign of woe.

But at the window, as I gazed,
I saw a little face—
A face a Raphael might have praised—
I saw a finger trace
Eccentric lines upon the pane,
Until the child looked out
And, seeing me, there in the rain,
Set up a gleeful shout.

I heard him cry out "Papa!" and
I saw him dance about;
I saw a woman take his hand
And longingly gaze out,
And as I hurried on my way
I wondered if, somewhere,
A father could look back where they
Stood by the window there.

Again, when busy weeks had flown,
I passed that way once more;
The child stood watching for some one,
And shouted as before;
I saw him clap his hands again,
I heard his eager cry—
I wafted up a kiss, and, then,
Saw her, and hurried by.

A year had come and slipped away,
The child looked out no more;
I passed the window yesterday,
Where he had stood before,
But saw no eager watcher there—
A white bow graced the door,
And I wonder if a man somewhere
Is glad the vigil's o'er.

S. E. Kiser.

THE KIDNEYS

Become Strong and Active When Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Are Used

Many people endure much misery from kidney disorders who do not know the cause or cure for their sufferings. Backache, headache, indigestion, pain in urinating, and deposits in the urine, are some of the symptoms of kidney disease. Lame back, backache, or pains across the back are the first sure indications of kidney disorders.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the world's greatest kidney cure. They have been curing kidney diseases for many years and have won popularity wherever introduced. Being a vegetable preparation they are not injurious to the system but act directly on the kidneys, making them strong and active.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most effective and most economical kidney medicine in the world. One cent a dose, 25 cents a box.

At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Chase's new illustrated book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," sent free to your address.

ATLIN MINES
RELIABLE
INFORMATION
Can be had by applying to
RANT & JONES
Notaries Public, Mining Brokers and General Agents
ATLIN, B. C.

Jersey Cream

Unsurpassed for Home Use, Hotels and Mining Camps

Ask Your Grocer for a can.

TRURO CONDENSED MILK CO.

Alteration Sale

Will Continue until

FEBRUARY 1ST.

MRS. W. BICKFORD,
61 and 63 Fort Street.

Collegiate School
41 Burdett Avenue,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Patron and visitor, The Lord Bishop of Columbia.

STAFF:

J. W. Laing, M.A., Oxon, F.R.G.S., head master.

Rev. C. Esnor Sharp, M.A., Cantab. J. R. Lewin, Esq.

Moderate terms for day scholars and boarders. Boys received from 8 years of age and upwards.

The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 23rd, at 2:30 p.m.

Apply to head master.

Try RADNOR WATER

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Agents.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HARDWARE AND COLOURMAN

OIL—Pure Linseed, raw and boiled. We are large users of Linseed Oil, and heavy stocks, carefully strained and tested, are maintained at Montreal, Toronto and Victoria, ready for immediate shipment.
ZINC—"Elephant" Snow White. Finely ground, in all sized packages. Florence White, Flake White.
GLUE—Domestic, sheet and broken. White Glue, Sinew Glue, Kalsomine Glue, Ground Glue.
PAINTS for dipping—labor-saving and economical. Every shade. Dry, in paste form or semi-paste.
STAINS—Imitating the natural woods. Shingle stains. True to nature and thoroughly reliable.
JAPANS—Practical painters appreciate a good dryer. The Canada Paint Company make a specialty of Japans and Dryers for every class of work.
SMALTS—Black, Blue, Maroon, Purple, Scarlet, Crimson, Chrome Green, Vermillion, Old Gold.
COLORS—Our own manufacture. The latest processes. The best results.
FILLERS—The "Eureka," in paste form. Also dry and liquid Fillers. Single Coat Surfacer.
BRONZE—All shades. For lining or dusting. Gold Leaf, the most reliable brand.
ENAMELS—The artist's ideal. For high-class finishing. All colors.
GRAPHITE—For bridge, iron and roof painting. The most durable paint extant.
CARRIAGE—Specialties for Coach Painters. Body Primer, Ground Rough Stuff, Red Lead, Red Ground Colors.
VARNISHES—Our varnishes are manufactured by experienced workmen, and each tank is carefully tested by experts before shipping. The works are extensive, and the following Varnishes are made and matured: Agricultural Implement, Boat, Carriage, Chair, Damar, Decorators, Finishing, Flowing, Lithographers, Mastic, Piano, Cabinet, Rubbing, Polishing, Shellac, etc.
TURPENTINE—Pure Spirits, direct from the Pine Woods. In good packages and guaranteed free from all adulterations.
WHITE LEAD—The world-famous "Elephant" brand. Munro's Selected Flake White. The Decorators' Pure.
READY-MIXED PAINTS—The best selling brands, and undoubtedly the best quality.

TRIPLE STRENGTH COLORS. THE MOST POWERFUL TINTER.

THE CANADA PAINT CO., Ltd. MONTREAL AND VICTORIA. TORONTO

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd

Dealers In

HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Nails, etc., Pipe, Fittings, etc.
Mill and Mining Supplies

Cor. Wharf & Bastion sts., Victoria, B.C. Tel. 3, P.O. box, 423

AGRICULTURAL HALL
SAANICHTON.

A PLAY ENTITLED
"Barbara"
Followed By
Living Pictures
ON FEBRUARY 1, 1899

In aid of a new parsonage. Special train will leave Hillside avenue at 7 p.m., returning after the performance. Admission 50 cents.

$2,000 Worth of New Goods

Has just arrived at

45 JOHNSON STREET

Will be opened and placed

ON THE MARKET ON MONDAY

23rd to be made to measure in the latest fashion at a reasonable rate.

All the latest patterns in

TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, SERGES, ETC.

GIVE US A CALL.

THOMAS BROS. & GRANT

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the Germania saloon, situate at the corner of Johnson and Government streets, in the city of Victoria, to William Thiemsen.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 21, 1899.

E. G. WALKER.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.

Seven Per Cent. Debentures.

SIXTH ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February, next. Interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February next.

Fifty debentures numbers:

4	101	154	233	314
7	102	166	239	351
20	112	167	246	358
26	113	177	261	363
66	130	181	265	381
				389
67	134	182	274	392
77	142	191	285	412
92	143	197	289	447
98	146	212	290	449
99	152	232		498

Fifty debentures at $500 each, $25,000.

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

R. P. RITHET, Chairman.
F. W. VINCENT, Secretary

(Countersigned.)
W. H. LANGLEY,
Victoria, B. C.
Notary Public.

Victoria, B. C., January, 24th, 1899.

TENDERS

For Brass Goods, Etc

Tenders sealed and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 3 p.m. on Monday, February 20, next, for sundry Brass goods and fittings, viz.: valves, spindles, main cocks, union nipples, elbows, plugs, etc., as per samples and specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Wm. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing agent for the Corporation.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26th, 1899.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, I will sell at the Board of Trade building on

Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1899

AT 11:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Claxton, British Columbia, and known on the official maps as section 20, range 5, Coast District, containing 150 acres (more or less), from which a small strip of land lying in the southeast corner, containing 1-13 of an acre already conveyed to the Bishop of Caledonia, is excluded from this sale. Together with all the improvements, which consist of the ROYAL CANADIAN PACKING CO.'S CANNERY, and all the Plant, Machinery, Boats, Nets, Gear of all sorts in and about the cannery building, the saw mill building, machinery and articles belonging, the store and stock in trade, the dwelling houses and cabins erected thereon.

The said premises comprise a complete canning establishment.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, solicitors.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES, AUCTIONEER,

Mortgagees' Sale

Monday, 30th January, 1899, at the

Board of Trade Building, at

12 O'clock Noon.

I have been instructed to sell by public auction, under the powers of sale contained in certain mortgages registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office, in Charge Book, volume 5 folio 637, No. 2555B., and volume 7, at folio 367, No. 629D, respectively, and transferred by deeds registered in the said office in Charge Book, volume 12, folio 637, No. 15855B., the following hereditaments, situate in the City of Victoria: Lots one to ten (both inclusive), in Block V., and lots one to nineteen (both inclusive), in Block VI., being part of section five, Victoria district, according to the maps filed in the said Registry Office, and numbered 282; also lot three, Saanich extension of the Work Estate, being part of section 4, Victoria district.

The above properties will be offered in one or more lots, as may be determined on at the sale.

Terms and conditions at sale. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Davie, Pooley & Luxton.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

The Victoria Wharf & Warehouse Co, Ltd

Six Per Cent. Debentures.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued, a drawing of the debentures to be paid off at par on the 1st of March next will take place at the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday, the 1st of February, at 11 a.m.

The numbers of the drawn debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

Wharf street, Victoria,
January 16th, 1899.

ST. ALICE WATER
FROM
Harrison Hot Springs
PER
THORPE & CO., LTD.
Sole Agents.
VICTORIA. - - VANCOUVER
NELSON.
Box 175 - - Tel. 435.

Victoria Building Society.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, on Tuesday, the 31st of January, 1899, at 8 p.m., to receive the directors' and auditor's report; also the secretary's report and balance sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Election of officers and Board of Management, and the 71st drawing for an appropriation. "See that your shares are in good standing."

By order, A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

SALE PRICES

Boys' Scotch Tweed Suits . . . $1.35
Pea Jackets 1.15
Overcoats 1.90

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothier, Hatters and Outfitters, 97 Johnson St.

THE WHITE HOUSE

50 cents a pair for CORSETS worth $1.50. For a few days only.

H. YOUNG & CO.

LAST WEEK of the GREAT WESTS DE SALE.

ONLY 6 DAYS

On account of the unprecedented rush on the opening days, we have decided to continue the sale for one week only, instead of 14 days, as previously announced. The sale so far has been the success of the season, and no effort will be lacking on our part to make the closing days even more attractive for buyers.

Note the Following Exceptional Bargains:

Roullion and Alexandre Kid Gloves, regular $1.25 to $1.75, at 50c. and 75c. a pair
Ladies Blouses, a special line, worth from $1.25 to $2 at 50c. each.
Ladies' Wrappers, - $1.75, at 90c. each.
Ladies' Knitted Skirts, - - at 50c. and 90c.
Ladies' Winter Jackets--balance of stock to be cleared - - at from $2.75
Ladies Handsome Night gowns--only a few of this special line left, at 85c.
Corsets, a large assortment, - at from 25c. per pair.
Ladies' Golf Jerseys, a great bargain, at 75c., 90c. and $1.25
Ladies Cashmere Hose, English make, at 3 prs. for $1.00
Remnants at half price, and odd lines in all departments to be cleared at a fraction of their value.

For full particulars see circulars, or call and be convinced that this is a GENUINE BARGAIN SALE.

Sale Will Close Saturday, Feb. 4th.

The Westside. **J. Hutcheson & Co.**

Jan'y 29th, 1899.

Insurance AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE
Heisterman & Co.
75 Government Street.

WE GUARANTEE
PURITY AND ACCURACY
in compounding physicians prescriptions.
Hall & Co, Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Blk.
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

During January

WE are giving 20 per cent discount off all Boys' and Childrens' Suits, Overcoats and Reefers for cash. Ages 4 to 14 years.

W. & J. WILSON, 83 Government Street

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside. *

Drink Blue Ribbon Tea. *

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.*

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.*

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental. *

The Nichol Case.—The trial of W. C. Nichol for libel is set down for hearing on February 6.

Wall Paper—Wall Paper for the spring trade. A large number of splendid designs at moderate prices. Weiler Bros. *

Prof. Charles Gartner, B. A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 85 Five Sisters block. *

If you have beauty
I will take it—
If you have none
I will make it.
Savannah, Photo.

New patterns in Linoleum and Linoleum Mats, Enamelled Table and Shelf Oilcloths at Weiler Bros. *

We do not hesitate in saying that the line of Ingrain Carpets just arrived is the best we have had. Weiler Bros. *

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's. *

Broke Into the Lock-up.—Samuel Dowse, an Indian, has been brought down from Naas river and placed in the Nanaimo gaol to await trial on a charge of having broken into the Indian lock-up at Aiyansh, Naas river, and assaulted an Indian prisoner, Fanny Allen, who was confined there.

To the Public Library.—The Encyclopaedia Britannica, the much appreciated gift of Mrs. Dunsmuir to the library, has been received, and is now ready for consultation. These 25 volumes have been several weeks longer on the journey out from England than was expected heavy storms having injured and delayed the vessel bringing them.

City Police Court.—In the city police court yesterday morning Robert Irvine, who caused a disturbance at his mother's home on Friday evening, was fined $15. The case of the two Chinese cannerymen charged with stealing $35 and $42 respectively from Ah Gue, was remanded until Tuesday, and the hearing of a charge of vagrancy went over also until Tuesday. A second vagrant did not put in an appearance.

Bikes by Wholesale.—The largest individual shipment of bicycles ever brought into a British Columbia city in a single order for one firm was received here yesterday by Weiler Bros., a solid carload of the Rambler lines, for which they have long been local and distributing agents. There are about 175 machines in the shipment, and judging from the past partiality of the people for the Rambler, these should last only until May or thereabouts. The Rambler is now in its twentieth season—a tried and proven wheel—and so entire satisfaction did it give makers and riders last year that no radical changes are noted in the 1899 model.

The Dawson Suicide.—Late Dawson papers contain full reports of the inquest in the case of the danseuse, Myrtle Brocee, who committed suicide on the 9th December, a verdict of temporary insanity being returned. One of the witnesses, a young lawyer formerly practising here, deposed that the deceased had threatened to end her life, she being tired of the high-pressure life of the stage and he having refused to marry her. The sister, Florence, was arranging to start over the ice with the body on the 4th of this month, returning to Chicago, where the interment will be made.

Notices of Motion.—The usual Saturday batch of notices of motion appeared on the bulletin board at the city hall yesterday. Two are preliminary to the introduction of by-laws, and the third is a formal notice by Ald. Hayward that the civic officials be paid the same salaries for January, February and March as they received per month last year. One of the by-laws is to be introduced by Ald. Humphrey. It is to provide that owners of property abutting on the public streets be ordered to construct or alter sidewalks in front of any such property at their own expense. Ald. Stewart is promoting the other by-law. It is known as the market fire hall by-law, 1899, and its object is to carry out the idea adopted by the council to provide room in the market building for all the fire apparatus necessary for the protection of the city, doing away with the Pandora street fire hall.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. *

VICTORIA CONFECTIONERS
Are requested to visit OKELL & MORRIS' Show rooms before Purchasing..... XMAS CANDIES
The Largest and Best Assortment in B. C. All Home Manufacture.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Steamer Tees Soon to Leave the Hands of Mechanics in Perfect Condition.

The C. P. N. Steamer Willapa Completes a Rough But Uneventful Northern Trip.

There was fire in the furnaces of the Tees yesterday. Her engines were turned over for some considerable time, furnishings were being restored, and the decks cleared of much accumulated rubbish. The extensive overhauling which the ship has for months been undergoing is now all but completed, and the improvements made are such that the most indifferent traveller as to his comfort and convenience cannot but admire. In the new arrangements the tastes of lady passengers have been duly considered and worked upon. Sunshine can be admitted into every room, and there are no cramped quarters in any part of the ship. As previously mentioned, a house has been erected aft, this being devoted to cabins and a comfortable and upholstered sitting-room, which the bar and purser's room adjoin, and from which one descends into the dining saloon. This is partly lighted by means of a sky-light and partly by portholes. A small ladies' sitting room is connected, and running for half the length of the ship on either side are cabins, some of them large enough for whole families to occupy. The cook's department, too, has been very thoughtfully planned, the range being in a distinct compartment by itself. The well deck forward has been done away with, and over it another house has been built which is used for second cabin accommodation. Above this again is the pilot house, while just below the second deck has been converted into sleeping quarters, making in all accommodation for 70 first-class and 40 second-class passengers. Immediately forward again is a big hatch, down which many tons of freight can be stored.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

Two red sectors have been placed in Fiddle reef light, Baynes channel, showing the fair way when rounding Cadboro point from the northward, and rounding Trial island from the southward. After rounding the above points, when the light changes from red to white, the fair way of Baynes channel and Mayor channel is open. The red light shows over the foul ground on the western side of the channels. A notice to mariners, giving the details of the red sectors, will be issued shortly by the department of marine and fisheries.

THE WILLAPA RETURNS.

Yesterday's northern arrival was the steamer Willapa, from upper British Columbia ports. She came during the morning, reporting a rough trip. An Indian prisoner named Dowse, from the Naas, was aboard. He was handed over to the provincial police on arrival, on a charge of breaking into the lock-up at Ayanish. From news received by the steamer, it appears another little squabble is on between the Indians following the Methodist and Salvation Army faiths. This time it is at Skidegate, and the trouble is over the erection of a barracks. Indian Agent Todd is arbitrator, however, and it is thought the little difficulty will soon be settled. Among the Willapa's passengers were Capt. Bonsar, of the river steamer Caledonia, on the Skeena, and S. A. Spencer, of Alert Bay.

MARINE NOTES.

The R. M. S. Empress of Japan sails on Monday for the Orient.

Schooner Penelope, Capt. D. G. Macauley, cleared yesterday for a sealing cruise in Northern Pacific waters. She will carry a crew of six whites and 24 Indians.

Steamer Cottage City sails north on Monday evening, and the Tees, of the C. P. N. fleet, on Wednesday. The Rosalie sailed yesterday with a fair load, partly received here. She had, however, only 35 passengers from the Sound.

Very few passengers have as yet been booked for the steamship Queen, which sails this evening for San Francisco. Among those ticketed here are Mrs. E. Pferdner, Mrs. M. Neville, Norman Carmichael and A. Carmichael.

Steamer Walla Walla arrived from San Francisco at 12 o'clock last night.

The R. M. S. Empress of China left Yokohama for Victoria on Thursday, and will be due to arrive a week from Tuesday.

ENTERED.

Str. Charmer from Vancouver.
Str. Kingston from Port Angeles.
Str. Princess Louise from Westminster.
Str. Garland from Port Angeles.
Str. City of Nanaimo from Nanaimo.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer for Vancouver.
Str. Kingston for Port Townsend.
Str. Princess Louise for Westminster.
Str. Garland for Port Angeles.

Funeral To-day.—The funeral of the late Stanley Keefe will take place to-day from the Salvation Army barracks. Deceased was a prominent member of the Army, having been sergeant-major of the local corps. For years he was employed on the government dredger, and was a man highly respected. He leaves a wife and three little ones.

Lieut.-Col. Andrew Haggard, a brother of H. Rider Haggard, the novelist, is at the Driard. Col. Haggard spent some months in Victoria and vicinity a few years ago.

"Gisburn" For Sale

One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property, containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of Moss street and Belcher avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large, well-built stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden.

This property is offered for sale at a very great sacrifice.

PEMBERTON & SON, 15 FORT ST.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Sir: Is it not about time that the present government take us a little into their confidence as to what they intend to do about fostering the industries and developing the immense resources of the province? Their time given to this object would surely be better occupied than in meddling with old and well tried laws.

Or is the truth that the government as a whole know as little about the resources of the country as the Attorney-General appears to know about its laws? For a man who introduces a section, such as that in the proposed land registry bill, whereby an executor or administrator who is empowered to deal with the personal estate only, is at once to be registered as the absolute owner of the real estate, cannot be said to know much of the laws of inheritance and probate in this province or their working.

In fact, the whole matter relating to the new registry act shows crudity of thought and obstinacy, rather than the patience, wide view and intellectual appreciation that a statesman would possess. It looks, too, as if the government, or at all events, the Attorney-General were afraid of the issue, inasmuch as he will not give time for study and debate. A man sure of his ground would not choke off, but gladly invite criticism. He, however, must be aware that if time were given the contradictions, the openings for fraud and general unstability of the act would be at once shown; so the matter must be pressed through in the dark. The laws of Manitoba are, as a whole, and like the parts of a well made machine, work well together. The same may be said of the laws of British Columbia. But to remove an act from Manitoba and without fitting and adjusting insert in among those of British Columbia is as sensible as if a machinist should remove a portion of a machine and attempt, without adjustment to the other parts, to place it in a machine of perfectly different make. The engine so treated, if at all, would only work jarringly and inefficiently, as all the other parts would answer to the unfitness of the one.

ENGINEER.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Sir: I see by your report this morning that the electric lights suddenly went out during the debate in the house last night. Permit me to suggest a remedy. All large users of electricity should have a storage battery on the line of service, contiguous to the meter, of a capacity of at least one hour's average consumption. In the event of a break in the supply the draught would continue unbroken on the storage battery until the stored up energy was exhausted, thus tiding over the short time usually required to make good the external cause of the cut off. Accidents are always likely to occur, and this simple remedy would avoid all inconvenience to the user. There is no difficulty in the application, and the expense not greater than would be commensurate with the advantages. This should be compulsory in the case of all buildings used for public purposes wherein sudden darkness might lead to most serious results.

THOS. C. SORBY.

Victoria, 28th Jan., 1899.

MILLINERY AT THE PLAY.

Sir: The concert at the A.O.U.W. hall on Thursday, January 26, was undoubtedly a success, and the tableaux most effective—for those who could see them. Fashionable millinery is decidedly out of place on such an occasion, and served to completely obstruct the view of those who were not lucky enough to secure front seats. It is to be hoped that at future productions in the same hall the fair sex will remember that the seats are on a level, and will have some consideration for the audience.

S. D.

Dr. and Mrs. Young, of Sandon, are at the Driard.

E. A. Quigley came over from Vancouver last evening and leaves to-night for San Francisco.

The Bye-Election.—To-morrow, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sheriff McMillan, the returning officer, will receive nominations for the three vacancies in the legislature caused by the resignation of three of the Victoria members. The election will take place on Thursday.

SOON LEFT HER.

"I was taken with a swelling in my feet and limbs. I was not able to walk for four months. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and procured a bottle. Before I had taken it all the swelling left me. I took three bottles of Hood's and have not been troubled with swelling since." Rebecca Seevers Chatham, Ont.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure. 25c.

THE VACANT CHAIR.

Report That Mr. Higgins Is to Succeed Mr. Hume in the Cabinet.

Writ for the Election in Nelson Riding of West Kootenay Issued.

The writ for the election in the Nelson riding of West Kootenay, to fill the seat in the legislature vacated by the resignation of Hon. J. Fred. Hume, was issued yesterday. There is a little political speculation about the matter, for there is a report that Mr. Hume does not intend to again contest the seat. It is currently reported that Mr. D. W. Higgins will succeed Mr. Hume as provincial secretary, for it is no secret to those who have watched the political field that Mr. Higgins' ambition soars towards a cabinet portfolio, and that he would not feel at all unhappy in filling one of the front desks in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Speaker's right hand in the house.

Mr. Higgins was seen yesterday, but declined to discuss the situation further than that he had not been appointed to Mr. Hume's place in the cabinet.

The election date in Nelson riding has not been fixed yet, but at the best it will be almost impossible for the next member to take his seat this session, as business is to be pushed through as rapidly as possible, it is said, by the government.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC ROUTE.

Rumor in the East of Another Railway System Across the Dominion.

A Montreal despatch appearing in the Eastern press says:

"Rumors of coming railway deals appear to be growing daily. Many of them, however, seem to have emanated from imperfect versions of a rumor of one vast project, larger than anything which has been suggested since the inception of the Canadian Pacific railway. The present rumor is that of a proposition for another transcontinental railway to be jointly operated by the Intercolonial and the Grand Trunk. Briefly, the proposition appears to be this: That the Intercolonial obtain powers for running over the Grand Trunk as far as Coteau, thence using the Canada Atlantic as far as Ottawa, and the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound to Elmsdale. Two miles from Elmsdale village the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound road crosses the Grand Trunk's North Bay line. Connection will be made between the lines, and thus an approach to the north shore of Lake Superior will be gained. From North Bay a new line is suggested to Sudbury, and thence paralleling the Canadian Pacific to Winnipeg. From Winnipeg west it seems uncertain whether the proposed line would run parallel to the Canadian Pacific and take advantage of the latter's line through the Crow's Nest Pass, or whether it would run northwesterly from Winnipeg and enter British Columbia by the Yellow Head Pass, thence passing down to Vancouver and Victoria.

"Just in what shape the matter will come before the Dominion parliament does not appear certain at present, but there is reason to believe that, being seriously discussed in the office of the minister of railways and canals at Ottawa, it will take definite shape before the close of the coming session."

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates $2 upwards. *

Last Rehearsal.—A final rehearsal of "The Rose Maiden" will be held in Institute hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at which those holding tickets for the concert will be privileged to attend. Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Lombard's store and seats reserved on payment of 25 cents.

West Coast Mines.—Mr. Clark, a mining engineer, arrived last evening from the Sound and will proceed shortly to Clayoquot with a gang of men to open up the mining properties on Tranquil creek belonging to General Ashton and associates, of Tacoma. It is the intention to do a great deal of work on these properties.

BOSTON QUAKER LOAF

A delicious and wholesome bread, made from real Ralston flour, baked in the original round, double Quaker tins, which prevents the steam from escaping, and keeps the bread fresh, sweet and moist. Absolutely pure and will not stale like other breads. Ten cents a loaf.

D. R. POTTINGER'S

Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates street, between Government and Broad.

MECHANICS' STORE.

Price Chopping

In January is not unusual, but our chopping is confined to prices—strictly. Qualities we stand behind, as usual.

January overcoat prices are:
$10.95 for the $16 ones.
$8.75 for the $12 ones.
$6.75 for the $10 ones.
$5.75 for the $8.50 ones.

And each overcoat fits as well as the other—pretty perfect. Quality makes the difference in prices.

W. G. Cameron

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson St.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

RED STAR
COMPRESSED YEASTS
Has established Agency in Victoria and will have a supply at the GROCERY STORES in a few days.
ASK FOR SAMPLES.

Keep your money in the City and purchase your.....
...PIANOS
From the old reliable house of.....
WAITT & CO.
They keep a full stock on hand for you to select from, so that you can see what you are buying and are always on the spot to live up to their guarantee.
Steinway and Heintzman Agents.
60 GOVERNMENT STREET

..REDUCTION SALE.. OF SHOES

Entire stock at reduced prices. (Slater Shoes excepted.) This is not a sale where a few leaders are offered, but one wherein you get every kind of footwear at a genuine reduction, from our regular low prices.

WE OFFER YOU
A Saving of from 10 to 40 Per Cent.
on our different lines. We are heavily overstocked and pursue this unusual price cutting to reduce stock in the quickest possible time. Remember, every article is marked down.

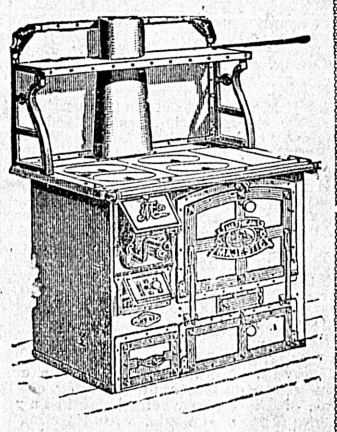
J. FULLERTON, 103 Gov't Street.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Fletcher Bros.

Big Clearance Sale Now On— Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments of every description. Sheet Music and Folios at your own prices. Everything must be cleared out to make room for our new stock. CALL EARLY.

FLETCHER BROS., Old Post Office Bldg



Geo. Powell & Co.
Cheapside
127 GOVERNMENT ST.
Trade in Crockery, Glassware, Hardware. We are Victoria agents for the
GREAT
Majestic Range
Which for Economy in Fuel, Durability in Use and Perfection in Cooking, is the
BEST ON EARTH.

"FOUR CROWN"
Scotch Whisky
AGENTS
TURNER, BEETON & CO

"SHINNY YOUR SIDE."

Victoria Wins the Inter-City Hockey Match by a Narrow Majority.

Scores in the Monthly Competitions of the Victoria Golf Club—Basket Ball Matches.

The first hockey match of the season between Vancouver and Victoria was played yesterday afternoon at the Oak Bay park and resulted in a win for the home team by the narrow margin of one goal. The game was a very good exhibition, marked improvement being shown by both sides as compared with last season's matches. The grounds, although rather rough, were quite dry, and the car service was excellent, so the spectators were thus promptly conveyed to and from the park.

Vancouver winning the toss, elected to defend the west goal and thus had the advantage of a slight down hill, together with the sun and wind at their backs. They made the most of these favorable circumstances and commenced rushing their opponents at once, in fact it was a series of attacks on their part for at least ten minutes, most prominent being Brimacomb, Kreen and Mahon, the last named scoring from a close shot the first and only goal for Vancouver. Victoria now settled down to work and although showing a decided lack of combination were the fastest team, the forwards making some splendid rushes up field and only to be repulsed again and again by Boult, Morley, Byron-Johnson and Boyd, the latter in goal again demonstrating his qualities in this position by some marvellous stops.

The play now assumed a very even nature, close checking being the order of the halves on both sides. York in goal for Victoria made a brilliant stop at this period, but barring this attempt the Vancouvers did not take the ball into the home twenty-five during the first half again, chiefly owing to the excellent checking of Maclean and Swinerton. Just before half time was called Futcher scored the first goal for Victoria from a scrimmage in front and the score was thus one all.

Play being resumed the local team having all the advantages which their opponents at first had and the play this half was all in their favor, the whole line of forwards continually rushing the ball into the Vancouver twenty-five, but failing to score. Morley of Vancouver played a most excellent game, his hitting being accurate and checking very strong. Scholefield, Rogers, Patton and Gamble put up some very pretty combination work at this period of the game but experienced some hard luck at shooting. However, another goal, which proved the necessary one for victory was scored by Futcher on the right wing from a well judged pass from Scholefield. Vancouver's forwards now made some most determined rushes, but were met each time by Vaughan, Austin and Innes, the home halves, who successfully repulsed all their efforts, and time was called before either side could again score, the play being at that period in Vancouver territory. The game was free from roughness of all description and the referee, Mr. McBrady, was all that could be desired, filling his somewhat arduous task with impartiality. The teams as lined up were as follows:

Vancouver—Boyd, Morley, Johnson, Boult, Tite, Mahon, Gilmour, Green, Crickmay, Brimacomb and Horne.

Victoria—York, Maclean, Innes, Futcher, Austin, Swinerton, Rogers, Gamble, Vaughan, Scholefield and Patton.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Columbias Won.

In a game of Association football played at Beacon Hill yesterday morning, the Columbias defeated No. 4 Company by three goals to nil.

Junior League Game.

The ninth game in the Victoria junior championship series was played at Beacon Hill yesterday between the South Park and Y. M. C. A. teams, and resulted in a draw. The game started with Y. M. C. A. playing down, and about two minutes after the kick-off they scored. The champions, however, began to show their old form, and not only prevented the Y. M. C. A. forwards from scoring in the first half, but also pressed their backs and came near scoring themselves, the ball being sent over the bar from almost a sure shot in front of the goal. On changing ends South Park had rather the best of the game, giving the Y. M. C. A. backs plenty of work, but Lawrence in goal played a good game and prevented scoring until about three minutes to time, when a good shot from the left wing evened things up for the South Parks. The game, like most of the junior games this season, was remarkably even. There were two regrettable features about it, however, one being the lateness in starting owing to two of the Y. M. C. A. boys not being on hand at the proper time. The boys should always be punctual, as there is generally another game to be played after they get through. The other was an exhibition of temper on the part of some of the boys. This certainly ought not to occur; the boy who cannot keep his temper should not play football.

The standing of the teams is as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Pts.
Boys' Brig....	4	3	1	0	7
Y. M. C. A..	5	2	3	0	7
South Park...	5	1	1	3	3
Columbias ..	4	0	1	3	1

B. C. Intermediate League.

The opening game in the British Columbia intermediate league will be played at Beacon Hill next Saturday, commencing at 2:30, the contesting teams being the Columbias and Victoria Intermediates.

BASKET BALL.

Seattle Ladies Coming.

Considerable correspondence has been passing of late between the management of the Seattle lady basket ball team and the girls of the J. B. A. A., as a result of which the challenge from the ladies of the Puget Sound city has been accepted and a match arranged for mid-February in this city. At a meeting of the J. B. A. A. ladies' club, held Friday evening, Miss Anita Goodwin was appointed secretary-treasurer, and Miss Dorothy Sehl captain.

BASKET BALL.

Last Evening's Match.

At the Drill hall last night one of the most exciting games of this popular sport was witnessed. A very large crowd of spectators gathered, and the feeling ran high. Owing to the inability of the official referee to act, Mr. C. McNeill, by mutual agreement, was asked to act, which he did in a most satisfactory way. At 9:30 sharp the game commenced and was fast and furious throughout. The game had not been in progress more than five minutes before Cessford, for the Victoria Westers, from a pass from Patton, neatly placed the ball in the basket, amid enthusiastic cheering. This was followed by a goal by Proctor, for the regiment, evening the score, 2-2. Through the rest of the half the result see-sawed and ended at half-time play in favor of the Regiment—4 to 3. After the five minutes rest they went at it again with renewed vigor, and the referee gave a free shot to the Regiment, which was converted by Merryfield. Both teams then did some very pretty combination work, and after a little time Crocker succeeded in placing the ball in the basket for the Westers, thus evening up again. This succeeded in rousing the enthusiasm of the crowd to boiling point, and a few minutes' rest had to be taken before they could recommence. At six minutes before time Cessford scored another free shot, and won the game for the Victoria West team.

The following is the standing of the teams in the league: Regiment and Victoria West, equal for first place; Swifts and Wasps, equal for second.

The next game will be between the Regiment and Wasps next Saturday night.

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights of this week the Wasps will hold practices preparatory for the matches for which the intermediates and seniors are scheduled. All members should endeavor to attend.

GOLF.

The Monthly Tournament.

The following are the results of the ladies' and gentlemen's monthly medal competitions of the Victoria Golf Club, played on Friday and Saturday last:

LADIES.

			Net.
Miss B. Foster.....	73	—25	48
Miss Emma Loewen.....	71	—20	51
Miss Finlayson.....	63	—10	53
Miss Pemberton.....	79	—25	54
Mrs. Combe.....	55	x 2	57
Mrs. Langley.....	59	x 1	58

GENTLEMEN.

Match play against "Bogey."—Score, 80.

	Holes Down.
G. S. Holt.....	3
H. P. Luxton.....	5
H. Combe.....	5
F. S. Sterling.....	6
C. J. Prior.....	8
Lieut. R. Eames.....	9
Major A. W. Jones.....	12
H. B. T. Drake.....	14
Lieut. H. C. Cayley.....	16
G. H. Barnard—No score.	

LEVY'S ARCADE RESTAURANT.

MENU.

Sunday, January 29.

Dinner, 5 to 8 p.m. 25 cents.

SOUP—
Clam Chowder. Consommé. Puree of Green Pea.
SALAD—
Crab au Mayonnaise.
FISH—
Oysters on half shell. Fried Oolachans. Baked Flounder.
BOILED—
Ox Tongue with Tomato Sauce.
ENTREES—
Rib ends of Beef. Brown Potatoes. Brochettes of Chicken Liver. Pine Apple Fritters.
ROASTS—
Turkey with Cranberry Sauce. Pork with Apple Sauce. Sirloin of Beef au Jus.
COLD MEATS—
Ham. Beef. Mutton.
VEGETABLES—
Sprouts. Lima Beans. Squash. Mashed and Brown Potatoes.
PIES—
Apple. Mince. Plum. Cranberry. Custard.
PUDDING—
English Plum, Roman Sauce. Blanc Mange.
Tea. Coffee. Milk.

Adolf Menzel, the octogenarian painter of Hohenzollern glories, has received for a New Year's gift the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in the gift of the Kaiser. No artist before him had ever received such an honor in Germany. "This highest honor ever bestowed on an artist," says the Kaiser modestly, "is intended to be a mark of my thankfulness for the services he has rendered to my house by his art, and an incentive to the disciples of the art of painting to likewise follow in the path trodden by Menzel, and to strive to do as he has done."

Here are two characteristic obituary notices from "The Delta Light House." (Greenville, Miss.): "Mr. Alexander Young, one of Greenville's leading citizens, died last week, after being ill only a few days, pneumonia, with its sting, taking him from many who admired him for his push and pluck in everything that he was connected with." "The Daughters of Tabor turned out with one of their deceased members, namely, Mrs. Jackson, and we must confess it was the finest affair for ladies ever exhibited in our town. The Mosaic Lodge of Ladies brought up the rear, which was also nice."

Winter Suits and Overcoats at cost. B. Williams & Co.

To Rent:::::
Furnished House,
8 rooms, 2 lots, good garden.
$22 per month. Apply to
Swinerton & Oddy, 106 Gov't St.

In Music's Realm.

There were four musical events during the week. One was a parlor concert given at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Lugrin in aid of St. James' church, which was very well attended. The programme consisted of songs by Miss Armson, Miss Carr, the Misses Lugrin and Mr. Sydney H. Morse, with instrumental numbers by Miss Agnes Russell and Miss Muriel Nicholles, and recitations by Mr. W. Allen. Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the programme. This is the first of a series of similar entertainments in the interest of the above mentioned church.

* * *

On Monday evening a very excellent entertainment was given under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown in the school room of the First Presbyterian church, in memory of Burns. An extended notice of this appeared in the Colonist of the following day.

* * *

On Wednesday evening a Burns concert was given in the Sir William Wallace hall, under the direction of Mr. T. V. Twining. It was very successful. Those taking part were: Miss Lugrin, Miss Nellie Lugrin, Mr. Morse and Mr. Ernest Powell. Mr. Morse contributed four numbers, all Scotch songs, in his admirable style. This is likely to be Mr. Morse's last appearance in public in Victoria, unless his health improves. He was very ill at Honolulu, and has not regained strength as rapidly as he expected. The Misses Lugrin each sang a Scotch song, acquitting themselves in a pleasing manner. Mr. Powell's violin solo was not quite up to his usual work.

* * *

The entertainment given by the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church in the A.O.U.W. hall represented a great deal of work, and deserved the fine patronage accorded by the public. The strong feature was the tableaux, which were arranged with exceptional taste and artistic effect. Some of them, particularly those based on scenes in the career of Joan d'Arc, were remarkably successful, but it would be difficult to select any one of the whole scenes and pronounce it the best. The ladies who designed them, and those who took part in them, are alike entitled to high praise. A novel and gratifying part of the entertainment was the appearance of Mrs. Tomkinson as a reciter. She was especially good in "The Pipes at Lucknow," which was given with all the vigor so inspiring a verse requires. Responding to encores she gave "The Laird of Cockpen" with that keen appreciation of the humor of the thing which its proper rendition calls for, and Father Flynn with a sense of fun and pathos altogether delightful. Mrs. Tomkinson's rendition of the Scotch and Irish accent cannot be improved upon. She was not quite so successful with "The Sea Queen Wakes," and possibly the reason is that the metre of this stirring poem does not lend itself as well to recitation as could be desired. It is admirable for reading to one's self, but the lines are not quite suited for speaking. The musical part of the programme was very enjoyable. Mrs. Pemberton sang in her usual graceful style, but as the exigencies of the programme required her to sing while standing in the body of the hall before the stage, she was not heard to the best advantage. Miss Pemberton was handicapped in the same way and by the additional fact that she was called upon to sing when the audience was not expecting it. Her voice is sweet, and she sings easily. Miss Laura Loewen did not appear quite at ease in her programme number, but her rich, full voice is always worth listening to. She was more confident in her encore number, but when she sings Ben Bolt she should vary her rendition of the different verses. Miss Lugrin and Miss Nellie Lugrin sang the well known duet, "Trust Her Not," very artistically. They were accompanied by Mr. T. V. Twining, and it is safe to say that no accompaniment was ever better played. This song is one calling for much careful interpretation, and the singers and accompanist did it full justice. Responding to an encore they sang "The Swallows," a pretty, though rather sombre, song. Dr. Robertson gave the "Death of Nelson." The statement of Moderato in the Times that he appeared in the place of Mr. Morse, who had suddenly become indisposed, is not correct. Mr. Morse was obliged to refuse the invitation to sing when it was extended to him some days before. It is true, however, that Dr. Robertson very kindly sang this song without sufficient preparation, and his work is not to be judged from it. His programme number was given in very much better style, and his singing of the charming little song, "The Snowflake," as an encore was very delightful. With careful training Dr. Robertson would be very successful.

* * *

A splendid entertainment was given in the Blue Ribbon hall by the minstrel troupe of H.M.S. Sparrowhawk last evening. The hall was filled with people. The entertainment was under the patronage of Rear-Admiral H. St. B. Palliser. A lenghty programme of songs and instrumental music was rendered, concluding with the comic opera, "The Blind Beggars."

* * *

The regular Saturday evening concert in the Temperance hall last night drew a crowded house. The programme was fully up to the average, having been contributed to by Messrs. Barton, Firth, Cave, Goodwin, Munroe, Hicks, Huxtable, Richardson, Piling, Longfield, sr., Longfield, jr., and Brown.

* * *

There will be a full rehearsal of "Robin Hood" on Tuesday evening at the usual place and hour.

A full and very successful rehearsal of "Iolanthe" was held in the Sir William Wallace hall last evening.

* * *

The Messrs. Matt and Jules Grau have during the past few years done much in the interest of the music-loving people of Victoria, furnishing them with excellent operatic entertainment at prices which no other managers coming West have ever dreamed of in connection with similarly meritorious performances. On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week the company whose destinies are in the hands of these two representatives of the Grau family returns to Victoria, and as this city has been good to the management always—and especially so this year—they propose to reciprocate by presenting the strongest bills they have yet offered in British Columbia, or in the West. On the Tuesday Audran's "Olivette" will be given, supplemented with a long list of specially introduced songs and other novelties, among them "Lulu Lulu," "Sleep, Kentucky Babe," and the old favorite, "Bob Up Serenely," which has been so long and so far often incorporated with "Olivette" as to be generally regarded as part of the opera itself. On Wednesday a monster bill will be presented as a farewell to Victoria—the entire opera of "Fra Diavolo" in three acts, the celebrated sextette from "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the pleasing and musical fourth act of Flotow's "Martha." The people of Victoria should show by once again crowding the theatre their appreciation of the efforts of the management to please them in providing this veritable feast of good music.

* * *

Still another strong musical attraction is listed for the Friday evening, when "Black Patti" and her merry troubadours will doubtless receive a cordial reception in this city. The reputation of this great singer and the capital company which Messrs. Voelckel and Nolan have surrounded her with, cannot fail to arouse public interest for the performance here. The performance is said to be irresistibly attractive, and it is a rare treat to hear such grand operatic ensemble singing as afforded by this magnificent organization. In the operatic kaleidoscope which follows the comedy and vaudeville features of the programme, a beautiful rendition is offered of the best selections of "Faust," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," "Grand Duchess," "Tar and Tartar," "Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," and "The Daughter of the Regiment." The singing, costumes and general stage appointments are of the highest standard, and it is believed that this half hour's delightful feast is more satisfying than a night of grand opera. This is due not only to the splendid manner in which the selections are rendered, but in a measure to its following a refreshing programme of comedy and vaudeville.

* * *

Despite the strong anti-Asiatic feeling in and about Victoria, and the fact that "The Pearl of Pekin" is more Chinese than the "Geisha" was Japanese, the indications are that the former little opera, soon to be staged here under Miss Georgie Cooper's direction, will make a tremendous hit, and deserve it thoroughly. The music illustrates some of the marked characteristics of Chinese orchestration, and will indeed be contributed in part by the "house" orchestra from the Chinatown temple of the muse. Then, there will be Chinese scenery, Chinese costumes and Chinese dances, the whole opera being a picture of Chinese life and customs at their best, with a spice of the poetic-romantic which Chinese real life obscures, if it does exist in fact. The rehearsals show all members of the cast to be entering with zeal into their work, while the dancing class is showing a daintiness and aptness presaging a veritable triumph. It is composed of Miss E. Dwyer, Mrs. F. B. Williams, Miss Pauline, Miss Watkins, Miss S. McNiffe, Miss Lottie Baker, Miss Milne, Miss Dorothy Sehl, Miss Stewart and Miss Yates. Miss Maude Goodwin plays the "Pearl" of course, while Fred Cooper forsakes the pigtail and blouse of the Chinaman and appears in black face—"a coon that leads a really reckless life."

* * *

No one who was at last night's band concert can accuse Bandmaster Finn of sticking too closely by old music—that the people have heard too often to quite appreciate. The programme yesterday evening was as notable for its freshness as for the smoothness of its production. It contained, among other gems, two characteristic pieces, the one by Puerner descriptive of an Irish wedding, and the other Rollinson's "Maiden's Caprice," a very dainty morceau; from Suppe's "Poet and Peasant" was taken the famous overture; while Waldteufel contributed the Spanish waltzes, "Espana." A selection from "The Isle of Champagne" and Roncoveri's very latest march, "The Chilcoot," completed the programme. With the basket ball this surely was sufficient to draw a crowd, even from politics.

* * *

The concert to be given by the Victoria Choral Union Wednesday evening at Institute hall, on which occasion Mr. Frederic Cowen's cantata, "The Rose Maiden," will be performed, will be welcomed by all lovers of music in the city. The Victoria Choral Union, which has now entered on its third season, is well known for the high quality of the work it has already accomplished under the conductorship of Mr. Wm. Greig, and in the opinion of musicians privileged to hear the latest rehearsals the performance of "The Rose Maiden," accompanied by an orchestra of twenty pieces, and with the assistance as soloists of Miss Sophie McNiffe, Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, Messrs. Cave, Kingham, Goodwin and W. H. Barton, will mark a long step in advance of previous efforts. The cantata, written by Mr. Cowen before attaining his twentieth year, achieved a remarkable success on its first production, and its popularity has continued to grow until it has become one of the most favorite works of its class. The music is of the most charming description, and appeals at once to an audience, and maintains its high character to the close; while the interest in the story being well sustained, a dull moment becomes impossible. The Victoria Choral Union, since its formation in 1896, has had for its object the rendering of high-class music, and deserves from the public that full measure of support which it is confidently hoped will be accorded on next Wednesday evening. A special feature is to be found in the orchestral accompaniments which are of the most interesting character, and full of delicious harmonies. Provision has been made for giving an adequate rendering of these exacting accompaniments, as will be seen from the following list of those who will perform under the baton of Mr. Wm. Greig:

First Violins—Dr. Nash, Miss Young, B. B. Bantly and C. E. Lombard.
Second Violins—Major Trotter, E. A. Powell and R. B. Powell.
Violas—J. Longfield and Mrs. Foot.
'Cellos—A. Longfield and A. Parfitt.
Bass—G. Hitt.
Flutes—F. Morse and H. Kent.
Oboe—J. F. Brusch.
Clarinets—E. Muriset and S. D. Schultz.
Cornet—W. Duck.
Horn—Geo. Jay, jr.
Tympani—C. A. Lombard.
Piano—E. H. Russell.

* * *

The pupils of Miss Anita Wey and Miss Millie Green gave a very creditable recital in Waitt's hall on Friday evening. Certainly Miss Wey and Miss Green have reason to feel quite proud of their pupils. Miss Hartnagel and Miss Gaudin (vocalists), assisted, and the pupils who played were: Misses Blackwood, Miss Lawson, Miss Greenfield, Miss Irving, Miss Mabel McCrimmon, Miss King, Miss Shields, Miss E. McMicking, Miss Hume, Miss Henderson, Misses Green, Miss Devreux, Miss Thoburne, Misses K. and M. McCrimmon, and Miss G. Meyers.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.

To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the hook on the inner door once and let it go; remain at the box to direct the firemen.

All the fire halls are connected with telephone 538.

3—Birdcage Walk and Superior street, James Bay.
4—Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
5—Michigan and Menzies streets, James Bay.
6—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.
7—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.
8—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
9—Dallas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.
14—Vancouver and Burdette avenue.
15—Douglas and Humboldt streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
23—Fort and Government streets.
24—Yates and Wharf streets.
25—Johnson and Government streets.
26—Douglas st. between Fort and View.
27—No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.
31—View and Blanchard streets.
32—Fort and Quadra streets.
34—Yates and Cook streets.
35—Yates and Fernwood streets.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.
37—Cadboro and Richmond roads.
41—Quadra and Pandora streets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery streets.
52—Government and Princess streets.
53—Kings road and Second street.
54—Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store streets.
62—Discovery and Store streets.
63—John and Bridge streets.
64—Catherine street, Victoria West.
65—Springfield ave. and Esquimalt road.
71—Douglas street and Burnside road.

MR. BODWELL AND CHINESE.

Sir: Mr. Bodwell prides himself on his perorations and his periods, but in his flights to the upper realms of oratory he has an unfortunate trick of forgetting hard facts. Will Mr. Bodwell please look through the legislation of five or six years ago and tell the people how many successful operating enterprises there are in British Columbia to-day out of the innumerable schemes which he lobbied through the legislature, and which he would do again if the fees and the opportunity offered.

Oh, Mr. Bodwell is great now on the subject of keeping the resources of British Columbia for the workers of this province. He was not so warmly interested in the welfare of the working man when he wrote to the Turner government suggesting that several shiploads of Chinamen be imported to build the British Pacific railway. Mr. Bodwell may say that he did so as solicitor for the promoters of that scheme. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bodwell is a lawyer, and notwithstanding his fine phrases and his eloquent flights, he will do anything he is paid for, so that there is less reliance to be placed in his sincerity now in the interests of the working man than when he was approaching a government for a concession in the interests of his employers.

Working men, look out, and vote accordingly.

What was the first thing the present government did for you? They knocked off the men working on the government grounds.

WORKMAN.

Marcio Garcia, a son of General Calixto Garcia, has entered Union college. He is the first Cuban to take advantage of the Cuban Educational Society, which was organized for the purpose of giving free education to Cubans in American colleges.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

Senator Simon of Oregon is devoted to the black tie, and, except occasionally with evening dress, rarely wears any other color.

Z. S. Simmons has given to the town of Kenosha, Wis., $1,000,000 for a public library building, which he will also stock with 25,000 volumes.

Hon. John G. Carlisle is to be invited to deliver an address at the commencement exercises of Washington and Lee university in June next.

In one of the scrap books of Senator Burrows of Michigan is a picture of the senator at the age of 19, which shows him with a beard of extraordinary length for one of that age.

In the past few years New York has had five of her residents appointed ambassadors. They are: Stewart L. Woodford, who went to Spain; Oscar Straus, who is minister to Turkey; Joseph H. Choate, who is ambassador to England; Andrew D. White, who is at the court of Berlin; and Horace Porter, who is in Paris.

The Hamilton Club of Chicago will celebrate Appomattox day on the 8th of next April, and have, among other speakers, Governor Roosevelt, an honorary member; General Wheeler, who will respond to the toast "Lee," and General Lew Wallace, who will speak of Grant. Secretary Alger, Speaker Reed and Senator Thurston are members.

Miss Alice Hamilton, of Tarrytown, N. Y., who has been adjudged mentally incompetent to manage herself or her $15,000, is a granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, of revolutionary fame. She is 62 years old, and has been sent to a sanitarium at Pleasantville, N. Y. She labors under the delusion that she and all her relatives and friends are dead.

The camel is a beast of great strength and endurance. Nothing hurts it until the proverbial "last straw" is added to its burden. The human digestive system is very much like a camel. It is really astonishing how much abuse it will stand. Sometimes, however, something worse than usual will be eaten, and will go through the stomach into the bowels, and there it will stick—that's constipation. Nine-tenths of all human sickness is due to constipation. Some of the simplest symptoms are coated tongue and foul breath, dizziness, heartburn, flatulence, sallowness, distress after eating, headaches and lassitude. A little thing will cause constipation, and a little thing will relieve it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a certain cure for constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, mild and natural in their action. There is nothing injurious about them. Sold by druggists.

Address with 31 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a free copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

According to a story circulating in Berlin, the Empress Augusta Victoria met a chimney-sweep in a room of the royal palace on the morning before Christmas. She nodded in a friendly manner, and bade him wait a moment. Soon she returned, leading her two youngest children, Prince Joachim, eight years old, and Princess Victoria, aged six, each bearing a Christmas honey cake, which was offered to the sweep. The Prince presented his gift with royal suavity. The little Princess at first was frightened by the grimy appearance of the sweep. Finally she handed him the cake in a gingerly manner.

For the next three days, dress goods at your own prices, at the Sterling, 33 Yates street.

The Dairymen.—Mr. G. H. Hadwen, secretary-treasurer of the Dairymen's Association, returned last night from Ladner's, where the association held their exhibition, the exhibits though not large being considered a success in the opinion of Mr. C. C. Macdonald, the Manitoba dairy commissioner now visiting British Columbia. Mr. Macdonald came down on the steamer last night from Vancouver and will stay here till Wednesday.

You say you are not "well." Of course—how can you be well if you are not healthy? ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT will invigorate your system and keep you in perfect health. It has done it for others—it will do it for you. Wherever Abbey's Effervescent Salt has been introduced it has received unbiased recommendation.

All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c

Merchants' Bank of Halifax
INCORPORATED 1869.
Capital paid up - - $1,500,000
Rest - - - - - - 1,250,000
A branch of this bank is established at
ATLIN, B.C.
Drafts issued and money transferred.
A general banking business transacted.
Gold dust assayed and purchased.
G. A. TAYLOR,
Manager Victoria Branch

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to part (seven and one-fourth (7¼) acres) of Section Nineteen (19), Victoria District (now within the limits of Victoria City).

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to Joseph Despard Pemberton, on the 17th January, 1863, and numbered 745.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 8th December, 1898.

INSOMNIA.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE RESTORES REST AND HEALTH.

If the digestive organs refuse to do their work, indigestion and dyspepsia follow like lightning's flash—the nerves are shattered and then insomnia runs riot, and the patient is on the road to the mad-house or insane asylum. A well known Toronto newspaper man was a victim of nervous prostration and insomnia through overwork—retiring at night was more of a dread than a welcome to rest—prejudiced against medicines and remedies, he spurned the thought of resorting to what he called nostrums—he became almost incapacitated for work—he was recommended to try South American Nervine, procured a bottle and when half of it had been taken, he found himself improving—sleep was induced, the nerves grew quieter, the appetite returned—he continued to take the remedy until he had used six bottles, and at the end of that time the twenty pounds he had lost in worry and for want of rest was put on again—to-day he says, "I feel strong enough to do two days' work in one."

South American Nervine is without a peer in the cure of nervousness, indigestion and insomnia. A few doses will convince the most sceptical. It gives immediate relief and effects a cure in every case. Strong as this statement may seem it is absolutely true.

South American Rheumatic Cure is never baffled—relieves in six hours and cures after years of agony have been suffered.

South American Kidney Cure cures Bright's disease, diabetes and bladder troubles. A few doses will convince. 11

SOLD BY DEAN & HISCOCKS AND HALL & CO.

Lithographing
Job Printing
Label Printing
Book Binding
Embossing

THE COLONIST PRESSES are noted for the excellence of the work turned out in the above branches. Our Department is thoroughly equipped for every class of Commercial work, the best of workmen are employed, and only first-class material used. The facilities are such that promptness is assured in the delivery of orders, and prices are based upon a fair profit being earned.

Samples and Prices Will be Furnished on Application

THE ATTENTION of all classes of Business and Professional Men is called to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with everything requisite in the Stationery line, where Engraving, Printing, Binding or Embossing is required, and of a character and at a price, considering quality of work, equal to that produced anywhere on the continent.

THE ATTENTION of Mining Men is also directed to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with Stock Certificates of Original Design of the Very Highest Class, Stock Books, Registers, Etc.

THE COLONIST
Printing and Publishing Co.
Limited Liability

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the North Pacific saloon, situate at the corner of Yates and Wharf streets, in the city of Victoria, to C. R. Lawson.

D. DALE.

Victoria, B. C., December 15, 1898.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will at the next meeting of the License Commissioners for the city of Victoria, B. C., apply for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and liquors by retail, now held by me for the Jubilee saloon, No. 49 Johnson street, Victoria, to John McPherson and Hugh Simpson, of the said city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., January 16th, 1899.

JOSEPH BALL.

Witness: David Leeming (clerk to E. M. Johnson), Victoria, B. C.

CUSTOMS BLANKS

All the New Forms Required by the New Customs Regulations

Are to be had at the office of THE COLONIST in any quantity desired.

There is more solid comfort in a cup of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea, than in a gallon of most other beverages. Try it.

STOCKS, MONEY AND SILVER.

Quiet Markets in London and New York—Philippines Influence Course of Prices.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "The stock market here to-day was quiet but firm. Americans hung about the opening level. Morgans caused an advance in Southerns. Spanish fours were at 51. Of gold £10,000 came in from Australia. £623,000 of yesterday's gold from the Cape is still undisposed of."

New York, Jan. 28.—The market was quiet and irregular to-day. The opening was strong in spite of irregularities in the London market, because in part of the absence of disquieting Philippine advices, which apparently had been expected by the traders, who started covering short contracts. There was a renewed attack on values on predictions of an unfavorable bank statement, but it upset all calculations by being very favorable. This was the signal for purchasing of stocks sold earlier which gave a strong tone to the market at closing.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Jan. 27.	Jan. 28.
Amn. Cot. Oil	36	..
Amn. Tob	146½	146¾
Amn. Sugar	133⅝	134⅝
Amn. Spirits	14¼	14
Atchison	22⅞	23
Bay State Gas	7¼	7½
Can. Southern	..	61
Chic., B. & Q	138	138
Chic. Gas	117½	116
Chic., R. I. & P	121	..
C. M. & St. P	129	128¾
C. & N. W	..	149
Cons. Gas, N. Y	191	190½
C. C. C. & St. L	59⅛	59
Del. & Hudson	..	115
Del., Lac. & W	161½	..
Denver & Rio G. pfd	72½	..
Jersey Central	102¼	..
L. E. & W	20¼	..
Louisville & Nashville	68	..
Met. St. Ry	..	217
Man. Elev	116⅛	..
Mo. Pac	47½	..
Nat. Lead	..	38½
Nor. Amn. Co	7¾	..
Nor. Pac. com. new	50¾	52
Nor. Pac. pfd	80	80½
N. Y. C. & H	135	..
N. Y. L. E. & W	15½	..
N. Y. O. & W	23¼	..
Omaha	97½	..
Pac. Mail	53	..
Phil. & Reading	23½	..
Southern Ry. com	13½	..
Southern Pacific	..	39⅝
Tenn. C. & I	47½	..
U. S. Leather	7½	7½
U. S. Rubber	..	52¾
Union Pacific	47¼	..
Wabash pfd	24¾	..
Western Union	96⅝	..
W. & L. E	8½	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	93	..
C.P.R. in London	89	..
Com. Cable in Montreal	196¾	..

New York, Jan. 28.—Money on call, firmer at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 2½ to 3½ per cent. Sterling exchange, steady at $4.84¼ to $4.85 for demand, and at $4.82¾ to $4.83 for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.83½ to $4.85½. Commercial bills, $4.82.

Silver certificates, 59½c. to 60½c.; bar silver, 59⅝c.; Mexican dollars, 47⅛c.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Local quotations as reported by Cuthbert & Co.

Considerable trading took place in American Sugar and Tobacco yesterday, and the former was particularly strong. The movement of this gilt-edge security during the next few days will be accordingly interesting. Wheat, as usual on a Saturday, was slightly weaker yesterday, opening at 78⅜ and closing at 77⅛. In all probability a sharp advance can be looked for Monday.

Corn and pork were steady, and in good demand. Local trading has greatly improved on the exchange since the opening day, and there are quite healty signs of considerable interest being taken in its operations.

British Columbia mining stocks yesterday were much stronger than for some few days past, and some very satisfactory news was received with reference to several mines. The Athabasca stock was particularly active, and advanced three points. Dardanelles was stronger than for some days past, and the shareholders of this mine are to be congratulated upon the firmness with which the late very sharp advance of 200 per cent. has been maintained on the price of its stock. It is unprecedented in the history of British Columbia mines. It is confidently expected that another sharp advance in this stock will be experienced in a few days. Rambler-Cariboo was also firm at present quotations, and at the price is one of the cheapest stocks in British Columbia. Considerable trading was done in this stock during the day. Iron Colt, Evening Star and Noble Five were also active.

Closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Athabasca	43	45
Dardanelles	16	17
Noble Five	16½	17
Evening Star	6	7
Iron Colt	10¼	11
Rambler-Cariboo	26½	27

Information can be obtained and commissions executed by addressing the stock exchange, 17 Trounce avenue, either by letter or wire.

700 Pairs Pants being slaughtered in price. B. Williams & Co.

Victoria, a lioness in Sanger's circus, near London, has given birth to six cubs. This is believed to be the largest number born at one time in captivity. The cubs have been named after Queen Victoria's children.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

Rome, Jan. 28.—Archbishop Ireland, the American prelate, who arrived here yesterday, will forthwith be received by the Pope.

PAYNE SUCCEEDS DINGLEY.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The President has appointed Representative Payne, of New York, a member of the joint high commission to fill the vacancy in that body caused by the death of Mr. Dingley. Mr. Payne also succeeds Mr. Dingley as chairman of the ways and means committee of the house. He represents the twenty-eighth congressional district of New York, and is now serving his seventh term.

VICTIM OF SMALLPOX.

Presence of the Disease in Eastern Canada Brought Home to a Victorian.

Smith's Fall, Jan. 28.—(Special)—Joseph Brown of Irish Creek, died last night of smallpox. There are no other cases as yet though a good many persons have been exposed to contagion. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

(The deceased was a brother of Mr. G. E. G. Brown, of Cuthbert & Co.'s in this city, who received word yesterday of the fatal ending of the attack of which a few days before he had been advised. He was employed in connection with the combined post office and general store at Irish Creek.)

SAMOA NOT AN ISSUE.

Germany Prepared to Disavow Any Improper Act of Her Representative.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—After divine service at the palace on Emperor William's birthday, his Majesty received the personal congratulations of each of the ambassadors. He greeted the United States ambassador with especial cordiality and conversed with him for quite a long while. During the conversation the Emperor expressed great satisfaction at the fact that the United States and Germany were "evidently understanding each other better than formerly and that the efforts of persons who for their own purposes sought to stir up strife had failed."

The correspondent of the Associated Press has interviewed Mr. White regarding the statements that the United States wants Germany to recall the German consul at Samoa, Herr F. Rose. The ambassador said: "The statements are incorrect. The truth is that both sides are awaiting fuller information. Each side decidedly inclines to believe that mistakes have been made all round, but just how far each is responsible there is no means of telling until despatches arrive here and at Washington. The two governments have discussed the matter on the most friendly manner and each has avowed its readiness to do whatever is just and right, including the disavowal of any action of one or more of its agents which may be shown to have been contrary to the treaty or to the comity of the nations concerned."

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

750 Boys' Suits reduced to $1.35. B. Williams & Co.

Few of the countless readers of Charles Dickens think of hi mas an educator, yet a writer in the Pegramy Century will prove him to have been the first English kindergartner of note—a disciple of Froebel, who had also caught the spirit of the Americans Henry Barnard and Horace Mann. Over forty years ago he wrote for Household Words an article which would take a leading place if compared with the papers read at a meeting of the International Kindergarten Union to-day; and his novels not merely contain innumerable passages of destructive criticism, but set forth the best modern ideas of teaching, management and training. The author of this suggestive article, in which the writings of the great novelist are treated from a poin of view, holds that Froebel and Dickens are the best interpreters of Christ's ideals of childhood.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

The post office general delivery is open daily from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (except Sundays); registry wicket, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; money order and savings bank, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Street letter boxes are placed throughout the city as follows:

Cor. Store and Discovery streets.
Cor. Government and Douglas streets.
Cor. Quadra and Pandora avenue.
Cor. Quadra and Pioneer streets.
Cor. Carr and Niagara streets.
Cor. Douglas and Pandora avenue.
Cor. Fernwood road and Yates streets.
Cor. Cook and Fort streets.
Cor. Menzies and Quebec streets.
Cor. Montreal and Quebec streets.
Cor. Maclure and Collinson streets.
Cor. Vancouver and Richardson streets.
Cor. Caledonia ave. and Chambers street.
Cor. Kings road and Second street.
Cor. Bridge and John streets.
Cor. St. Lawrence and Simcoe streets.
Cor. Oak Bay and Cadboro Bay roads.
Driard Hotel.

AN AWFUL WASTE OF LIFE SAVED.

Science has Enabled Us to do This Easily and Surely.

The Secret Lies in Preventing and Curing Disease—Biliousness Wastes Life—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Biliousness, and therefore Save Lives.

"I was laid up with a bilious attack yesterday."

How often we hear this expression used. And what an ocean of misery is hidden under it.

If all the time that is wasted—worse than wasted—lost from work and usefulness—could be redeemed, and divided among healthy persons, each one would have about five years added to his term of life.

When we look at the matter in this light, its vital importance becomes apparent, and "Biliousness" becomes a hideous destroyer, instead of a comparatively harmless complaint, as it is now considered.

We cannot call back the hours, months and years, that have been wasted in suffering from Biliousness. They are gone for ever.

BUT WE CAN PREVENT ANY FURTHER WASTE.

"How can we do so?" intelligent persons will ask.

Simply by curing, and preventing Biliousness, is the answer.

But how can we cure, or prevent Biliousness?

Quite easily. All we need to do is to take a couple of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, after each meal.

That is the way we can banish Biliousness from our midst. It is an unfailing way. It is, moreover, the only way.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure Biliousness by removing its cause—the only way it can be cured.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets stimulate, and invigorate the liver, giving it strength and tone. By doing this they enable it to do its duty properly, and dispose of the bile, as nature intended, instead of allowing it to flow through the system, taint the blood and cause Biliousness.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act on the liver immediately. That means that the cure begins as soon as you begin to take them.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Peter Herman, of Port Essington, British Columbia, merchant, have deposited with the Minister of Public works a plan and description of the site of a wharf proposed to be constructed by me in the Skeena River opposite to lots 1 and 2, of block 3, in the townsite of Essington (commonly called Port Essington) in the said province, and have deposited a duplicate of each in the Land Registry Office in the city of Victoria, in the said province; and that I have applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof.

Dated at Port Essington, B.C., this 6th day of December, A.D. 1898.

PETER HERMAN.

WHAT SCROFULA IS.

Scrofula is a disease as old as antiquity. It has been handed down for generations and is the same to-day as in early times. It is emphatically a disease of the blood, and the only way to cure it is by purifying the blood. That is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does in every case where it is given a faithful trial. It eradicates all impurities from the blood, and cures the sores, boils, pimples and all forms of skin disease due to scrofula taints in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla has won the grateful praise of vast numbers of people by its grand and complete cures. Don't allow scrofula to develop in your blood. Cure it at once by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

FOR READY REFERENCE.

Steamer and Railway Time Table, Arranged for the Convenience of Readers.

For convenient reference the following information in regard to the time tables of steamers and trains and on postal and other matters relating to the city will be found useful. The information is given as concisely as possible for the benefit of the busy public:

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Steamer Islander leaves C.P.N. wharf daily (except Monday) at 1 a.m. for Vancouver, and arrives at Victoria at 7 p.m. daily (except Monday).

VICTORIA-WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Steamer Princess Louise leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for Westminster and Fraser river points on Sunday at 11 p.m. and on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.; arrives at Victoria on Monday at 9 p.m., and on Thursday and Saturday at 3 p.m.

FOR PUGET SOUND.

Steamer City of Kingston leaves Victoria for Seattle from C.P.N. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 8 p.m. and arrives daily (except Sunday) at 4:15 p.m.

FOR PORT ANGELES.

Steamer Garland leaves Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m., and arrives at Victoria on Saturday and Wednesday at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Steamer City of Nanaimo leaves the E. & N. wharf on Tuesday at 7 a.m. for Comox, connecting at Nanaimo on Wednesday morning with the train from Victoria. She arrives at Victoria on Saturday at 4 p.m.

FOR TEXADA AND SOOKE.

Steamer Clayoquot will leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Thursday 6 a.m.; Nanaimo for Texada, Friday 7 a.m.; Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday 7 a.m.; Nanaimo for Victoria, Tuesday 6 a. m., calling at way ports. Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. the steamer will leave for Sooke and return same day.

NORTHERN B. C. ROUTE.

Steamer Danube leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for all Northern British Columbia ports and Skagway, Wrangel and Juneau on the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Willapa leaves C. P. N. wharf on same route on the 8th and 22nd of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Cutch leaves Porter's wharf, Victoria, for Port Simpson and way ports on the 4th and 18th of each month.

WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Steamer Queen City leaves C.P.N. wharf for Alberni and Barclay Sound ports on 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, and for Quatsino and Cape Scott on the 20th only.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For Nanaimo, Wellington and intermediate points trains leave E. & N. station, Store street, daily at 9 a.m., and arrive at Victoria at 12:07 p.m. An additional train leaves Victoria Saturdays at 3 p.mp., and arrives at Victoria at 6.25 p.m.

For Saanichton and Sidney trains leave V. & S station, Hillside avenue, daily except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., and arrive at Victoria 9:08 a.m. and 6:08 p.m. On Saturdays and Sundays trains leave at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m., and arrive at 9:08 a.m. and 6.08 p.m.

Big Clearance Sale Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act incorporating the British Columbia Electrical Supply Company, Limited.

The objects for which the company is to be established and the rights and powers sought to be acquired are as follows:

1st. The acquisition of water and water power by records of unrecorded water; or by the purchase of water records or water privileges for and the application of such water and water power to all or any of the purposes and in the manner or methods following:

(a) For rendering water and water power available for use, application and distribution, by erecting dams, increasing the head of water in any existing body of water, or extending the area thereof; diverting the waters of any stream, pond or lake into any other channel or channels; laying or erecting any line or flume pipe or wire; constructing any raceway, reservoir, acqueduct, weir wheel, building or other erection or work which may be required in connection with the improvement and use of the said water and water power; or by altering, renewing, extending, improving, repairing or maintaining any such work or any part thereof.

(b) The use of water or water power for hydraulic mining purposes; for general irrigation purposes within any part of the Province of British Columbia; and for milling, manufacturing, industrial and mechanical purposes, other than the generation of electricity.

(c) For producing any form of power and for producing and generating electricity for the purpose of light, heat and power.

(d) For constructing, operating and maintaining electric works, power houses, generating plant, and such other appliances and conveniences as are necesary and proper for the generating of electricity or electric power, or any other form of developed power, and for transmitting the same to be used by the power company, or by persons or companies contracting with the power company therefor, as a motive power for the operation of motors, machinery or electric lighting or other works; or to be supplied by the power company to consumers for heating or as a motive power for propelling tramways; or for driving, hauling, lifting, pumping, lighting, crushing, smelting, drilling and milling; or for any other operations to which it may be adapted; or to be used or applied for in connection with any other purposes for which electricity or electric power may be applied or required.

2. For placing, sinking, laying, fitting, maintaining and repairing electric lines, accumulators, storage batteries, electric cables, mains, wires, pipes, switches, connections, branches, electric motors, dynamos, engines, machines or other apparatus or devices; cuts, drains, water courses, pipes, poles, buildings and other erections and works; and erecting and placing any electric line, cable, main, wire, or other electric apparatus above or below ground.

(f) Constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining electric cables or other tramways or street railways for the conveyance of passengers and freight; constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining telegraph and telephone systems and lines.

(g) The supplying of compressed air, electricity, electric power or any other form of developed power to customers; for any purposes for which compressed air, electric power or any other form of developed power may be applied or required.

2nd. To supply air for or in connection with refrigerators, cold storage, ventilation, cooling purposes and other like purposes; to utilize air in the manufacture of ice, and in and about all other purposes to which air, hot or cold, is or may be applied.

3rd. To develop water power; to convert such water power into compressed air; to distribute such compressed air through pipes, lines and conduits; and to apply such compressed air to the driving of percussion drills, hoists, engines and all kinds of machinery.

4th. To avail itself of, and to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities in and by Parts IV. and VI. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act 1897," created, provided and conferred, or which hereafter may by any amendments thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

5th. To avail itself of, and have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities created, provided and conferred in and by the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897," or any section or sections thereof, or which may hereafter, by any amendment thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

6th. To construct, maintain and operate tramways, street railways and telephone systems within the Province of British Columbia.

7th. To purchase, lease or exchange, hire or otherwise acquire land, property, mill sites, water rights, records or other like privileges which may seem to the company conducive to its objects, directly or indirectly, or capable of becoming dealt with in connection with the company's objects, property or rights, including the rights and franchises of other companies with powers of amalgamation.

8th. And for any or all of the purposes aforesaid the company to enter upon and expropriate lands for sites, power houses, dams, raceways, flumes, pipe lines, electric or telephone poles, lines, ties, rails, and such other works as may be necessary; and to construct and maintain on all lands so expropriated or otherwise acquired by the company, all works, buildings, erections, flumes, pipes, poles, wires, appliances or conveniences necessary or proper, or which may from time to time be required by the company.

9th. To open and break up the soil and pavements of roads, streets, highways and bridges for the purposes aforesaid.

10th. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and for all such powers as may be necessary in the premises.

Dated at the City of Rossland this 12th day of December, 1898.

DALY & HAMILTON,
Solicitors for Applicants.

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Cassiar District, as follows: Commencing at Wm. Field's N.E. post, thence E. 20 chains, thence S.80 chains thence W. 20 chains, thence N. 80 chains to place of commencement.

THOS. TUGWELL, Jr.

Dec. 17th, 1898.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.—Iron Duke, Count of Monte Cristo and Condor mineral claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Monte Cristo mountain, Tranquil Creek basin, Tofino Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, acting as agent for James M. Ashton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 32,547a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1898.

A. S. GOING.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. se10-dy&w

Carelessness in girlhood causes the greatest suffering and unhappiness in after life. Little irregularities and weaknesses in girls should be looked after promptly and treatment given at once. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription promotes regularity of all feminine functions, makes strength and builds up a sturdy health with which to meet the trials to come. The Favorite Prescription is not a universal panacea. It is good for but one thing. It is directed solely at one set of organs.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1008-page medical work, profusely illustrated, will be sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover postage only. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate by any kind or kinds of motive power, and maintain a single or double track tramway or either a standard or narrow gauge railway, for the purpose of conveying passengers and goods, including all kinds of merchandise, beginning at a point on Taku Arm, in the District of Cassiar, in the Province of British Columbia, near where the waters of the Atlintoo River join those of the said Taku Arm; thence along the valley of the said Atlintoo River, on the northern side of said river, to a convenient point near where the said Atlintoo River flows from Atlin Lake, in the said district of Cassiar, with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary roads, bridges, ways, ferries, steamboats, wharves, docks and coal bunkers; and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said tramway or railway, or branches of either, and with power to extend, build, own, equip, operate and maintain the said telegraph and telephone lines across Atlin Lake; thence along the valley of Pine Creek to a point at or near the outlet of Surprise Lake, in the said district, with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines in connection with the said telegraph and telephone line; and to build and operate all kinds of plant for the purpose of supplying light, heat, electricity or any kind of motive power, and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any government, persons or bodies corporate, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies or other persons, and with power to build wagon roads and trails to be used in the construction of the said works, and in advance of the same, and to levy and collect tolls from the parties using and on all freight or goods passing over any of such lines, roads or trails built by the company, whether built before or after the construction of the tramway, railway, telegraph or telephone lines, and with all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges as may be necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of November, 1898.

J. P. WALLS,
Solicitor for Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate the Pacific & Yukon Railway & Navigation Company, for the purpose of constructing a railway from a point at or near Pyramid Harbor, near the head of Lynn Canal, or from a point on or near the International boundary between Canada and the United States of America, in the vicinity of Lynn Canal; thence through the Chilkat Pass; thence to Dalson's Post, on the Alsek river, and thence by the best feasible route to a point below Five Finger Rapids, on the Lewes river; with power to vary the route as may be necessary or advisable; also with power to receive from the government of Canada or other corporations or persons grants of land or money or other assistance in aid of the construction of the work; to build telegraph and telephone lines; to exercise mining rights and powers; to construct roads, tramways, wharves, mills and other works necessary for the company; to charter vessels for the same purpose upon the lakes and rivers in or adjacent to the territory served by the said railway; to erect and manage electrical works for the use and transmission of electrical power, and acquire and make use of natural and other water powers for that purpose; to maintain stores and trading posts; and to carry on a milling and smelting business, including the erection of saw-mills and smelters; also to enter into traffic and other arrangements with other railway and transportation companies; to issue preference stock and bonds, and with all such other powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary for the purposes of the undertaking.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Toronto this 25th day of November, 1898.

No. 126.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

Companies Act, 1897.

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.

This is to certify that "The Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at the office of Turner, Beeton & Co., Yates block, Wharf street, Victoria, and J. H. Turner, merchant, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are set out in the certificate of registration granted to the company on the 20th day of March, 1895, and published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 28th March, 1895.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 13th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Chafed Skins, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chilblanes, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are Quickly relieved by the use of . . . .

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Large Pots, 1x1½ each (English Rate.) Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for such ills as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as colds in the chest. In all such cases, and, indeed, in a host of others, we have found Calvert's Carbolic Ointment invaluable."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER

Awarded 85 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.

AGENTS:
Henderson Bros., druggists.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the Edmonton District Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for the passing of an Act to authorize the Company (in addition to the powers already conferred upon it) to construct and operate a line of railway from some point on the line of railway which it is already authorized to construct to either Yellow Head Pass or the Peace River Pass, and thence by such route as may be deemed most practicable to a Port in British Columbia, or to connect with the line of railway which the British Pacific Railway Company is authorized to construct, with authority to construct and operate a Branch Line to some point on the navigable waters of the Yukon River; also to change the name of the said Company to that of the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company; also to declare legal and valid the organization of the said "The Edmonton District Railway Company," and to ratify and confirm the proceedings of the Shareholders and Directors thereof, and for such other powers and provisions as are incident to the above objects.

Dated at Saint John, N.B., this twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1898.

GERARD G. RUEL,
Solicitor for Applicants.

TENDERS.

Up to 4 o'clock on Monday, the 30th inst., tenders will be received for the following supplies for the current year, viz:

Groceries, Butchers' Meat, Milk, Bread, for the Home for Aged and Infirm. Also for Forage, Lumber, delivered as and where required. Nails, per keg. Cylinder Oil, Dynamo Oil, as samples. Bricks, delivered as and where required. Cement (White's Portland). Castings, per lb.

Separate tenders for each description of supplies are required, and must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Supplies."

Specifications and forms of tender can be seen at the office of the undersigned or any other desired information.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,
January 18th, 1899.

W. F. BEST

ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
(Heidelberg and Leipzig.)

Late official analyist for the province of New Brunswick. Assays and analyses of ores, minerals, fertilizers, waters, drugs, liquors, foods, etc. Office, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL
REVELSTOKE, B. C.
J. V. PERKS, - - - Proprietor.

Free bus meets all trains; refurnished and redecorated throughout; well-lighted sample rooms.

Headquarters for mining men. Hourly street car service to and from station. Rates, $2 per day.

CREAMERIES! BUTTER FACTORIES, LARD PACKERS

are now universally using

EDDY'S ANTISEPTIC FIBREWARE

because it prevents decay, resists contamination, is light, durable and costs but a trifle . . . . . .

The E B EDDY CO. Limited

J. MITCHELL, Agen
Victoria and Vancouver

J. N. S. WILLIAMS,
ENGINEER

is prepared to supply and erect in working order
Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery
by the best makers. Hand, power and diamond rock drills a specialty. Office, No. 14 Board of Trade Bldg, Victoria. P.O. Box 641.

W. PELLEW-HARVEY & CO.
Mining Engineers, Assayers and Chemists,
15 Broad St. - Victoria.
Next door Driard Hotel.

JEWELRY

Watches, Clocks and Silverware

Can be bought at Stoddart's at prices (considering quality) quite as cheap as the Eastern houses advertise their goods. The customer in buying here will save freight, and if the goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange easier than sending goods back to Toronto, etc.

FEW OF OUR PRICES

Waltham Watches from	$ 5.00
Elgin Watches from	5.00
In Solid Silver Cases	6.00
Gents' Solid Gold Watches from	35.00
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches from	18.00
JEWELRY AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.	
Diamonds set in Sold Gold Scarf Pins from	2.00
Solid Gold Rings from	1.00
The Handsomest Lady's Gold Ring ever sold for	2.00

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE
68-68½ YATES STREET.

Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold to any amount.

NO. 1 SPRAY!

Now is the time to spray your Fruit Trees, while dormant, if you wish to secure a good crop of fruit next summer.

Manufactured (as directed by R. M. Palmer, Government Inspector,) by

W. J. PENDRAY
B. C. SOAP WORKS.

Miss R. Stoddart A.V.C.M
136 Menzies St. James Bay
PIANOFORTE AND THEORY
Pupil of Signor Titto Mattei, London, Eng.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

CHRISTIE & LEWIS—109 Fort street. All orders promptly attended to.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Dryman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

HAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

T. STOREY—Funeral director and embalmer. 90 Johnson street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Window glass and Wall Paper.

HARDWARE.

SIDNEY SHORE, hardware, tinware, sporting goods, paints and oils, 134-136 Government street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE—The only first-class European hotel in the city. Corner Yates and Douglas streets. A. R. McDonald, prop.

OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

QUEENS—AM. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, pr.

IRONWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc. 17-19 Work street. Tel. 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

LUMBER AND STOVEWOOD.

J. A. SAYWARD, 32 Constance street. 'Phone 25. Wood cut in stove lengths, $1.25 per load, delivered.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PLUMBERS.

E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Lt., Gov't and Yates sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

PAINT.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

STEAM LAUNDRY.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY—White labor only. 152 Yates street. Tel. 172.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Address, 49 Discovery street. Tel. 184.

ED LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Jas. Townsley, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and Fort street, Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies, will be promptly attended to.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.

BANKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.

JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

MILLERS.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd., millstuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.

THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.

BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, 105 Cordova street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths. Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver
F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

CHAS. HAYWARD
Funeral Director and Embalmer
92 Government St., Victoria
The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 28, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer continues high to the westward of Vancouver Island, while to the eastward of the Rockies a pronounced high area has spread southward, causing a severe cold wave throughout the Territories and Manitoba. With the exception of a few light showers over the Fraser Valley, and rain at Cape Flattery, the weather has been fair and the winds moderate along the entire Pacific Coast. Rain, turning to sleet, is falling in Cariboo.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	40	48
Kamloops	34	42
Barkerville	26	36
Calgary	—12	20
Winnipeg	—38	—22
Portland, Ore.	42	50
San Francisco, Cal.	54	70

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate to fresh west and southwest winds; generally fair weather.

Lower Mainland—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly westerly; partly fair, with light local showers.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for twenty-four hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

Saturday, January 28.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	41	Mean	44
Noon	47	Highest	48
5 p.m.	45	Lowest	40

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. Calm.
Noon 9 miles southwest.
5 p.m. 13 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—2 hours 12 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.444
Corrected 30.390

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

MOTHER FORGETS HER BABY.

A stylishly dressed woman, apparently absent-minded, created a commotion on a Halsted street electric car yesterday afternoon by suddenly springing to her feet and shouting:

"O, O, stop the car, Mr. Conductor! I've forgotten the baby."

The other passengers tittered, and the conductor looked puzzled, but he rang the bell and the car stopped. A block away the passengers saw a man hurrying towards the car at full speed, carrying a child in his arms and waving one hand excitedly to the conductor. When the man arrived, the anxious woman, with a cry of joy, took from him the tiny child, and, with a look of deep embarrassment, re-entered the car and took her seat, while the eyes of every passenger rested on her and the baby.

The woman lived on the North Side, but she had been visiting friends in Twelfth street. In going to the car she was accompanied by the man, who carried the baby, and during the busy proceedings of saying good-bye, wishing a happy new year and other things, the woman forgot about her baby until the car had gone almost a block.—Chicago Tribune.

Millinery and Jackets greatly below cost for the next three days, at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

COAL, Nut Coa - $4.25
Lump " - 5.50
Full weight given.
Munn, Holland & Co.
Corner Broad St. and Trounce Avenue

HIS FIRST SERMONS,

Rev. Fred. Payne Assumes the Pastorate of the Congregational Church.

Services for To-Day and Who Conduct Them in City and District.

Rev. Fred. Payne, the new pastor of the First Congregational church here, gave his flock quite a decided surprise by dropping in on them all unexpectedly on Thursday night last, not being due to arrive until about the first of the month. He will therefore be able to preach his first sermons to-day, when the church will, no doubt, be filled by especially interested congregations. The subject for the morning is "The Unspeakable Gift," while in the evening at seven the new pastor will have "Joy" for his theme. The Sunday school meets as usual at 2:30, when Rev. Mr. Payne gives a short address on "Little Things," and the session of the Y.P.S.C.E. is fixed for 8:15, on the conclusion of the evening service. The new pastor—who will be welcomed socially by his congregation on Friday evening—is a young man, still in his middle twenties, genial, active and as yet unmarried. The church here is his first charge, although he has seen considerable service in connection with Cheshunt College, London, from which he graduated. He comes here from the London Colonial Missionary Society, and appears to possess sufficient force and enthusiasm to become a prominent, if not a central figure, in local religious work.

* * *

At Christ Church cathedral to-day—the fourth Sunday after Epiphany—there will be all the usual services; while the announcements for St. John's church, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, preaching at all the services, are: Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 2:30; and evensong, with sermon, at 7. The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.

Organ—"In the Beginning God Created the Heavens and the Earth"....Haydn
Hymns....83, 257 and 259
Organ—"Postlude" in D....Rinck

EVENING.

Organ—"And God Created Man in His Own Image"....Haydn
Hymns....254, 260 and 17
Organ—"Achieved is the Glorious Work"....Haydn

* * *

In St. Barnabas' the services for the day are: Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; choral matins and litany, 11 a.m.; choral evensong, 7 p.m. Rev. J. B. Haslam officiates, while Rev. W. D. Barber preaches in the morning, and Rev. F. Warren, late of St. Mary's, San Francisco, in the evening. The music for the day is as follows:

MORNING.

Hymns....447, 162 and 533
Organ Voluntaries—
"But Thou Didst Not Leave"....Handel
"Elevation" in F minor....Batiste
"The Minster March"....Udden

EVENING.

Hymns....263, 222 and 172
Organ Voluntaries—
"Evening Pastorale"....Graham
"Berceuse"....Gelbel
Offertoire in G....Wely

* * *

At the church of St. James the rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, will conduct all the customary Lord's Day services; while for the Church of the Holy Saviour, Victoria West, these announcements are made: Holy communion, 8 a.m.; morning services, 11 a.m.; and evening service, 7 p.m., Rev. J. B. Haslam preaching the morning, and Rev. W. D. Barber the evening sermon. There are no special announcements for St. Paul's, St. Luke's or St. Michael's church, at each of which the rector will officiate.

* * *

In the Metropolitan Methodist church this morning the pastor, Rev. J. C. Speer, will address his congregation on "The Holy Spirit;" at 2:30 is the Sunday school session, with Bible class; and at 7 in the evening the pastor again preaches, his theme being "The History of a River Thief," or "What Can Jesus Do?" There will be a song service at the close of the ordinary church exercises. In the Centennial church Rev. Geo. F. Swinnerton will occupy the pulpit in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. W. H. Barraclough, at the evening worship. In the Bay church the morning discourse will be by Rev. W. H. Barraclough; in the evening Rev. Mr. Swinnerton gives his fifth sermon in the series on "The Life of Christ," illustrated with lantern views photographed from the best works of sacred art, the special subject being "The Opening of Christ's Galilean Ministry."

* * *

Rev. Dr. Campbell's subject for this evening at the First Presbyterian church—where he officiates at all services—will be "Awaiting the Verdict." The Sunday school and society arrangements are as usual. At St. Andrew's church Rev. W. Leslie Clay, the minister, will conduct public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Sunday school meeting at 2:30 in the afternoon, the Bible class at 3 o'clock, and the Y.P.S.C.E. at the close of the evening service. Rev. Donald MacRae officiates in St. Paul's church, Victoria West, and Rev. J. C. Forster in the suburban churches of which he has the charge.

* * *

At the Home of Truth, 71 Discovery street, Mrs. A. R. Militz, of San Francisco, will give an address at 11 a.m., entitled, "The Sin of Despising Things or People," and at 7:30 p.m. will discourse upon "The Vices of the Virtuous."

* * *

In the Church of Our Lord (R. E.) Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach this morning and evening, his subject being "The Christian Year," and "I Will Arise and Go Unto My Father."

* * *

The Universal Brotherhood, Lodge No. 87, meets at 28 Broad street, Williams block, for public lecture at 8:15 p.m. The afternoon class (Lotus group) for children is at 2:30 p.m.

* * *

"Friends" (commonly known as Quakers) will hold service this morning at 11 o'clock in the A.O.U.W. hall.

* * *

There will be the usual services to-day at at the R. C. (St. Andrew's) cathedral.

* * *

In Calvary Baptist church the pastor, Rev. R. W. Trotter, will conduct all services, the sermon of the evening being especially addressed to the young people. For Emmanuel church a suitable supply will be arranged.

RT. REV. BISHOP PERRIN.

British Columbia's Distinguished Prelate in San Francisco.

His Lordship Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin is referred to as follows in the San Francisco Chronicle of the 24th inst. An excellent portrait of Bishop Perrin appears in the same issue:

The Episcopal church of the Pacific Coast will record history this week of far more than local interest. Besides the consideration of business in convention, which will have to do with one of the most prosperous years, Rev. William Hall Moreland will be consecrated Bishop of Sacramento. This is the first ceremony of the kind in the West, and has attracted many distinguished visitors. Among the most notable is the Rt. Rev. William Wilcox Perrin, D.D., the Lord Bishop of Columbia. Those who have thought that an Anglican bishop might be an austere dignitary will enjoy a refreshing surprise. He might be a good Father Marius or the Vicar of Wakefield, so gentle, so approachable, is he, and so entertaining, and with such sympathetic interest in everything. Kindly brown eyes light a benevolent face, and like the clergymen of all the centuries, and those of the English church now, he wears the garb familiar to Americans only in pictures.

The Lord Bishop arrived late Sunday evening by the Walla Walla, and went directly to the home of A. N. Drown, whose guest he will be during his stay in this city, which will be until the last day of the month. Bishop Perrin has been announced to deliver the sermon at the service on Thursday morning at St. John the Evangelist's church, which will precede the business session of the Women's Auxiliary. He will also have what he calls a "quiet hour" on Thursday afternoon from 5:30 to 6:30 o'clock with the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and next Sunday morning he will preach at St. Luke's. It is probable that he will be heard during some of the sessions of the convention, which will open to-day in St. Paul's church with morning prayer and a sermon by the Bishop of Salt Lake, the Rt. Rev. Abiel Leonard, D.D.

Bishop Perrin is a native of England and a graduate of Oxford. He came to British Columbia in 1893 as the successor of Bishop Hills. This change followed his consecration in Westminster Abbey in the same year. Prior to that he was for 20 years a parish priest in Southampton. His present jurisdiction includes Vancouver and adjacent islands, and in his charge are 23 priests. He says, pleasantly of his charge, that he has nothing heroic to relate, that he works where the travelling is easy, the climate delightful, and with able assistants. Beside the regular parish work on the island, the Bishop has a special interest in the missionary endeavor among the Indians and the Chinese.

To a few of the bishops of the Pacific Coast the distinguished guest is not a stranger, for he met them at the Lambert Conference last year. Bishop Perrin participated in a consecration in England when he was abroad in 1895, so to-morrow in St. Luke's when he lays his hands on California's new bishop it will have an interest and solemnity by comparison.

Episcopalians will have an opportunity to meet the English bishop socially to-morrow evening at the reception which will be given by Bishop and Mrs. Nichols at the Occidental Hotel in honor of Bishop and Mrs. Moreland and the visiting bishops and clergymen.

NO COCAINE IN DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE.

Prof. Heys, Ontario School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, says: "I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for cocaine, and in all its compounds, from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." We offer a reward of $1,000, to be devoted to any charitable institution, if any druggist or doctor can find the least trace of that deadly drug, cocaine, contained in Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is recommended by all dealers at 25 cents a box, blower included free.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS.

The British Columbia Legislature is invited by the government of the province to amend the Mining act, and to make it declare as follows:

"No free miner, after the coming into force of this section, shall hold any claim under said Placer Mining act, or any interest therein as trustee or otherwise for any person, who is not a British subject."

This means that aliens cannot gobble up the mining business as in the Yukon.

It is a Roland for an Oliver, seeing that the United States law has the same provision the other way round.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean.

MAKE A TEST OF STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think their nerves are to blame and are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines. The real seat of the mischief is lost sight of. The stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspeptics often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every organ. In some cases the heart palpitates; in others the bowels are constipated, with headaches; still others are

PROF. HENRY W. BECKER, A.M.

troubled with loss of flesh and appetite with accumulations of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headache.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. All druggists sell full-sized packages at 50 cents. Prof. Henry W. Becker, A.M., the well known religious worker of St. Louis.

Secretary of the Mission Board of the German Methodist Church. Chief Clerk and Expert Accountant for the Harbor and Wharf Commission. Public Secretary for the St. Louis School Patrons' Association, and the District Conference of Stewards of the M. T. Church; also takes an active part in the work of the Epworth League, and to write on religious and educational topics for several magazines. How he found relief is best told in his own words:

"Some weeks ago my brother heard me say something about indigestion, and taking a box from his pocket said: 'Try Stuart's Tablets.' I did, and was promptly relieved. Then I investigated the nature of the tablets and became satisfied that they were made of just the right things and in just the right proportions to aid in the assimilation in food. I heartily endorse them in all respects, and I keep them constantly on hand."

FROG FARMING.

In Forest and Stream for September 10, 1898, I wrote about "Our Frogs, and in the issue of October 15 I wrote "More About Frogs." That exhausted the subject as far as my knowledge went. I proved to my satisfaction that frog culture was not practicable. A recent article in the New York Press says that Miss Mona Selden, of Friendship, N. J., bought a lot of swamp land—some 20 acres—at $2 per acre, and fenced it in. Then she "spent the winter in reading everything she could get hold of that told about frogs, and when she wasn't reading she was out in a barn shooting at a mark with a target rifle."

The story goes on about her marksmanship and shipping frogs to New York and clearing $1,500 the first season. Again I quote: "Then those who laughed at her went to shooting frogs and sold them to her, while she shipped them to New York at a nice profit. That was five years ago. She has since made from $3,000 to $5,000 a year in the business."

Mark you, there is no word of frog culture in this yarn. According to the story, she merely shot and marketed wild frogs. Do I believe it? No, my child, frogs do not attain maturity in a year, nor in four years. A marsh of 20 acres, where no frogging had been done by man or woman, might yield 30 adult frogs per acre, or 600 pairs of legs. These might weigh 4 ounces per pair, or 150 pounds, which, at 40 cents per pound, would yield $60, and this seems to be a liberal estimate. At Blackford's frogs retail for 40 cents and $1 per pound, according to season, and it is reasonable to supose that 40 cents is a fair price to the shipper. A little arithmetic is sometimes good to look at. Miss Selden shoud have marketed 3,750 pounds of frogs to harvest $1,500, and as it takes a large frog to dress 4 ounces, she must have gathered in her first year at least 15,000 frogs from her 20 acres, which would allow about two and a quarter frogs to one square foot, which is a more liberal allowance of frogs than I remember to have seen.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

W. N. Short.	Dr. Gilchrist.
Dr. Mitchell.	Mrs. Gilchrist.
J. B. Simpson.	N. Casperson.
L. W. Daniels.	Lester Jones.
R. W. Ward.	Mrs. Rupe.
C. L. Irving.	Mrs. Thompson.
H. Dirner.	Mrs. Munger.
H. H. Smith.	G. H. Godfrey.
T. W. Stewart.	A. C. Williams.
C. Andrews.	J. Hough.
Mrs. Butler.	H. Crae.
Mrs. Bennett.	Mrs. Crane.
N. Kelton.	J. Reid.
Mrs. Kelton.	Jas. Clark.
W. Dupras.	Mrs. Jas. Slark.
W. R. Long.	Capt. Lloyd.
D. Galloway.	J. S. Latimer.
J. B. Stephenson.	Jno. Stanley.
E. T. Taylor.	L. Martin.
C. H. Claxton.	Rev. Hansen.
K. Williams.	

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

Mrs. M. F. Young.	M. Egan.
A. S. Robertson.	J. Bain.
S. Tapp.	Dr. Young.
M. E. Maloney.	S. Oppenheimer.
W. J. Fielding.	Capt. Power.
Miss Ethel French.	Robt. McLeod.
Mrs. French.	A. Macfarlane.
Frank Cooper.	S. Law.
Mary Cooper.	J. R. Anderson.
Mr. Huson.	Adj. Patterson.
W. Wilson.	Mrs. Patterson.
A. P. Judge.	G. H. Hadwen.
J. G. Frank.	Mrs. Johnston.
C. C. McDonald.	P. Hickeny.
E. A. Dingley.	Mrs. Denny.
Mr. Justice Irving.	Mrs. Chan.
Hon. Mr. Martin.	Geo. Marshall.
W. F. Bullen.	Mrs. McKenzie.
W. H. Dorman.	Mr. Hoggart.
Col. Prior.	Geo. Boyles.
Capt. Christensen.	

CONSIGNEES.

By str. City of Kingston from the Sound:

W. S. Fraser & Co.	Hudson's Bay Co.
Lenz & Leiser.	Thos. Earle.
E. G. Prior & Co.	A. R. Johnson & Co.
C. H. Bowes.	McGregor & Son.
W. J. Anderson.	J. H. Adams & Co.
Thos. Shaw.	Pither & Leiser.
Jno. Chesterman.	R. C. Planing Mills.
Albion Iron Works.	Olson Bros.
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Sinclair & Co.
Province Pub. Co.	Robt. Jenneson.
A. H. Rennie.	Shelton & Co.
Alex. S. Munro.	John Boyd & Co.
V. Y. Trading Co.	Toronto Type Fdy.
Mrs. J. Lamont.	

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver—

Henderson Bros.	W. & J. Wilson.
Royal Engineers.	T. N. Hibben & Co.
J. W. Webb.	Colonist P. & P. Co.
W. B. Greer.	R. Baker & Son.
S. Soupal.	T. C. Raynor.
Wilson Bros.	Chas E Jones
J. Piercy & Co.	Turner, B. & Co.
Lenz & Leiser.	D. Spencer.
B. C. Jobbing Co.	R. H. McMillan.
Simon Leiser & Co.	W Henderson.
Ames Holden Co.	Earsman & Co.
McCandless Bros.	J. Thompson.
G. H. Campbell.	Walsh Bros.
Brackman & Ker.	W. Pellew-Harvey.
D. Moore.	E. J. Saunders.
Onions & Plimley.	Erskine, Wall & Co.
M. W. Waitt & Co.	Signor Disrell.
Geo. Everton.	A. A. Aaronson.
B. C. Electric Ry.	R. H. Hall.
Hudson's Bay Co.	Province Pub. Co.
J. Fullerton.	Driard Hotel.

GREAT MEN'S APPETITES.

Cicero ate very little, and of the plainest food. He had a theory that any disease could be overcome by fasting, and often abstained from food for days at a time, drinking only water.

Veronese enjoyed any sort of sweetmeats and sandied preparations. His physician once told him he would ruin his stomach with such food, and he cooly rejoined: "Let the stomach go."

Hobbes was luxurious in his eating tastes. When told on one occasion that a philosopher should be abstemious, he said he was not philosopher enough to deny his stomach anything it wanted.

Correggio was temperate and abstemious. A little fruit and a piece of black bread, such as was eaten by the working people, fully satisfied the demands of his stomach.

Chopin had a weak stomach, and any food taken in large quantity was certain to disagree with him. For several years he lived almost exclusively on liquid diet.

Gray, the author of the "Elegy," was fond of apples. He always kept them in his room, and the fact that they decayed and smelt badly seemed to be no objection.

Claude Lorraine was fond of walnuts, and would spend half a day cracking and eating them.

Auber's table was provided with every dainty that the Paris market afforded. He was a great eater, but so thin that he once said: "All I eat seems to go to appetite."

Handel was a monstrous eater, particularly of beefsteak pie. One of these pies weighed from two to three pounds, and the composer of the "Messiah" would often consume a whole pie at a sitting.

Much in Little

is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory, to prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills

Men Laugh... at their Wives

About Bargains

But what is life but a hunt for bargains? Does it make any difference whether the amount involved is large or small? We have been giving the people of Victoria unparalleled bargains in Dry Goods since we began closing out the Dry Goods stock of the Lansdowne House. Yet to-day we have fully $5,000 worth of High Class Goods left on our shelves. These goods must and will be closed out before the last day of February next, when the Lansdowne House will close its doors and bid adieu to the shopping public forever.

Pause then and ponder over the remarkable prices here quoted for to-morrow's selling. There is no uncertain sound about the announcement. The prices as advertised here are the prices you will be charged for the goods described. We live up to both the letter and the spirit of our printed promises. You will not be disappointed in the goods; you'll find them just as advertised; and please remember that everything else in the store is proportionately reduced in price. Buy now, buy quickly, buy for future needs. Such opportunities for getting High Class Dry Goods at one-half, one-third and one-quarter less their value, are as rare as birds' nests in December.

Tweed Dress Goods, 42 in. wide, reduced from 50c to 15c a yard.
Tweed Dress Goods, 44 in. wide, reduced from $1.00 to 25c a yard
Cashmere, all colors, 46 in. wide, reduced from 80c to 40 a yard.
Serge, all colors, 42 in. wide, reduced from 75c to 40c a yard.
Light Chiffon, 42 in. wide, reduced from 50c to 25c a yard.
Black Cashmere, 42 in. wide, reduced from 50c to 25c a yard.
Black Brocade, 44 in. wide, reduced from $1.00 to 60c a yard.
Plaid Dress Goods, reduced from 75c to 25c a yard.
Lining Silks, reduced from 50c to 25c a yard.
Red Flannel, 30 in. wide, reduced from 45c to 25c a yard.
Feather Ticking, reduced from 15c to 7½c a yard.
Sateens, colored and black, reduced from 20c to 10 a yard.
Apron Linen, 36 in. wide, reduced from 40c to 25c a yard.
Lonsdale Cambric, reduced from 15c to 10c a yard.
Canton Flannel, reduced from 20c to 10c a yard.
Eiderdown Flannel, 54 in. wide, reduced from $1.25 to 50c a yard.
Turkish Towels, reduced from 20c to 8 1-3c.
Linen Hemstitched Towels, reduced from 20c to 10c.
Bleached Table Linen, reduced from 75c to 40c.
Feather Boas, reduced from $1.25 to 50c.
Feather Boas, reduced from $6.00 to $3.50.
Kid Gloves, new stock, reduced from $1.25 to 75c.
Belts, reduced from 30 to 15c.
Handkerchiefs, Linen, hemstitched, reduced from 30c to 15c.
Fans, reduced from $1.50 to 25c.
Hooks and Eyes, reduced from 5c to 1 2-3c.
Bicycle Gloves, reduced from 75c to 25c.
Steel Pins, reduced from 12½c to 5c.
Side Combs, reduced from 25c to 5c.
Buttons, per dozen, reduced from 25c to 5c.
Children's Gloves, reduced from 25c to 5c.
Children's Combinations, reduced from $1.00 to 50c.
Ladies' Combinations, reduced from $1.50 to 75c.
Cotton Blouses, reduced from $1.25 to 25c.
Silk Blouses, reduced from $7.00 to $3.50.
Children's Jackets, reduced from $2.50 to $1.75.
Dressing Sacques, reduced from $3.00 to $1.50.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE

John Partridge Estate, 73 Gov't St. Victoria.
OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL.

THOMAS EARLE
WHOLESALE GROCER and IMPORTER.
92, 94 and 97 Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.

Klondike and Miners' Outfits.

"Patronize Home Industry" by buying
B.C. BRAND HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON.
For Sale by all Grocers. EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO., Packers.

WILLS'S
CAPSTAN CIGARETTES
Are the Best
10 Cents Per Package, With Mouth Pieces
SOLD : BY : ALL : TOBACCONISTS

GLENLIVET ★★★ WHISKY

Over 5,000 Cases

WATSON'S ★★★

Cragganmore Glenlivet Whisky

Were sold in British Columbia during the year 1898, an increase of 50 per cent over the sales of the previous year.

The total Exports of Watson's Whisky to all parts of the world doubled in 1898.

This result was achieved because Watson's Glenlivet Whisky is the purest Scotch whisky in the market, is of agreeable flavor and aroma, and altogether free from any deleterious ingredients. It is preferred by consumers above all others, for it can be taken with pleasure and confidence. Sales so far this year indicate that it is still increasing in popularity, and will be the brand called for by all lovers of a Fine Scotch Whisky.

Its Excellence and Purity

OFFICIALLY GUARANTEED.

Read the following report of analysis by the Public Analyst of the Royal Burgh of Dundee:

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
Dundee, 5th December, 1885

This is to certify, that after a particular analysis of samples of James Watson & Co's Old Blended Cragganmore Glenlivet, a blend of Cragganmore Glenlivet and other Whiskies, I find them to be of sound quality, thoroughly matured, and free from deleterious ingredients.

Whisky of this standard of purity can be highly recommended and used with confidence.

G. D. MACDOUGALD,
Public Analyst for the Royal Burgh of Dundee.

Ask for "Watson's Glenlivet"

and you will get a Whisky unequalled for its purity, excellence and palatability.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY

PITHER & LEISER, Distributing Agents for British Columbia.

EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO., General Agents for British Columbia.

THE PEWTER CHRIST.

By J. A. Coll.

Raymond Weir was an agnostic. To him God was merely a principle of evolution, and Christ only a gifted magician,—"a conjurer of Judea,"—who stunned by artful wonders the rabble of Jerusalem. By admitting the existence of the Son of David, he had the less history to refute; by quoting history's authority on the ignorance of the apostles, he had the firmer foundation for his theory that of all the followers of the Messiah, they were the easiest to delude.

Although a young man, Raymon Weir had already won unfaltering notoriety by his advocacy or "transanimation," or the interchange of life for renewed life. The polemic magazines spread out his ideas before multiplying eyes, and the world, ever eager for the proof of materialism, looked and read.

Thoughtful, handsome, ambitious, he watched with pleasure his growing symptoms of greatness. As he sat in his little "den," which had fostered so many of his problems on life, death, and the incompatibility of death's agency in the release of the divine from the human, a smile of satisfaction lit up his features. He was busy on a new manuscript, which he had headed "Nature's Denials of Creation and Man's Denials of Redemption." Perhaps it was the thought that while he shattered with his pen the bulwarks of religion, a thousand foolish people hurried by on the streets, burdened with gifts and light-hearted with the cheer of Christmas Eve.

"The more need," he thought to himself, "to triumph in free thought at this time, when so many are timing the birth hour of a Gallilean who was cradled in a manger and hanged on a cross nearly two thousand years ago."

He turned to his manuscript. "Is there more evidence that life is the shield of a spirit," the rapid pen wrote, "than that death is the misunderstood habitation of life? The spirit is acknowledged to be immaterial; life is known to be. Neither is perceptible to any sense of mankind. The soul is then the aftermath of existence that religion teaches awaits happiness or misery; life is the present comprehension of joy or sorrow. Is it then not more difficult and more unreasonable to believe that life will abruptly cease than it is to believe that the soul ever existed at all? * * * * *

"Behold the volcano, spitting out the clay of creation in long tongues of flames that lick up thousands of the frail beings who are named the lords of the world! Is Nature an adorer in that her elements eat up man—the triumph of the first seven days? And gaze on the sea, selfishly spread out over millions of acres and full of dumb fishes, while men fighth for a ten-foot lot in some crowded burg, and——"

The door opened and a sweet child romped into the arms of her father. The agnostic pushed aside his manuscript, and forgot for a moment the volcano's vomit and the greed of the ocean.

"What have you in your little fist, Dot?" he asked.

"A baby God."

"A baby God?" and he took from the child's fingers a little pewter image of the infant Jesus.

"Who gave you this, Dot?"

"Mama."

"Your mama?" and there was a worried look, half anger, on Raymon Weir's face. The one thorn in his life was that despite his arguments his wife still prayed like one in pure and simple faith.

"Yes, papa. She told that to-morrow was the baby God's birthday, and I want to have a birthday party for Him, just like Jennie Downs is going to have, with candles, and a green tree and a place like our Daisy eats hay cut of to put the baby in. Can't I, papa?"

"Yes," he said, with some indifference; "but let me have the baby God now."

"I like Him," pleaded the child. "I want Him to be at the party."

The father reflected. He knew it would never do to have the neighbors see his daughter carrying around an image of the "Conjurer of Judea," and with promises to "keep it only for a little while" he succeeded in getting it from the child.

At first he intended to burn the little image and supply its place with a handsome doll, but he afterwards thought it idle to allow a child's simplicity to worry him. "When she is old enough to reason," he thought, "I will teach her a creed of sense," and he resumed the task of his pen.

But the last thing he did when he kissed Dot asleep on her pillow was to unclasp the little fingers from the pewter image. With a curious smile he placed it on the high mantel over the cheerful fire.

When Raymon Weir went into Dot's room Christmas morning he was surprised to find that the little one had not stirred, although the church bells were ringing. "It is a good sign," he whispered. "She don't like them."

He stooped over the white covers. She was not there.

But on the other side of the bed lay the little form, with the brown fragments of her burnt gown clinging to the yellow flesh!

Dot was pale and dead!

Her white lips smiled at the baby God's party!

By the fireplace stood a chair upon which Dot had climbed up to the mantel in the night. And the fire was low and said nothing now, like one ashamed.

Yes, it was as the sorrow-stricken father thought. With tear-blinded eyes and trembling fingers he took from the stiff little fist Dot's last desire—the image of the infant of Bethlehem!

An hour later the sobbing wife found Raymon Weir standing by the fire in his den. On top of the coals was a heap of ashes—the ashes of an hundred books and magazines. The manuscript of "Nature's Denials of Creation and Man's Denials of Redemption" curled up in a reluctant blaze.

As the sad author turned to take his wife in his arms to comfort her, he slipped into his vest pocket a strange new guiding Star of Bethlehem—the little Pewter Christ!

"AULD KIRK."

Why is Scotch whisky known as "Auld Kirk?" The author of "Oor Ain Folks" givese the cue. An old Glenesk minister used to speak of claret as "puir washy stuff, fit for English Episcopalians and the like"; of brandy as "het and fiery, like thae Methodists"; "sma' beer" was "thin and meeserable, like thae Baptists;" and so on through the whole gamut of drinks and sects; but invariably he would finish up by producing the whisky bottle, and, patting it, would exclaim, "Ah, the rael Auld Kirk o' Scotland, sir! There's naething beats it."

100 Boys' Overcoats reduced to $1.65. B. Williams & Co

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

The progress of the railway which is being built from Mombasa, on the east coast of Africa, towards the Victoria Nyanza and Uganda is exciting much interest in Great Britain. An English newspaper of recent date contains the following interesting sketch of this remarkable engineering work:

From time to time a certain amount of impatience has been expressed by the public at the slow progress of the Uganda railway. Specially has this been the case since the Sirdar has shown how rapidly it is possible to build a railway through African deserts. The impatience is perhaps excusable, for we are all in a hurry nowadays; but the comparison will not hold water. Broadly speaking, the Soudan railway has been made across a billiard table—a thirsty table, it is true, with burning sands for a surface instead of any greenery, but still so level that for the greater part of the route no earthwork was necessary. The Uganda railway, on the other hand, has to climb over mountains some thousands of feet higher than the highest summit in the United Kingdom; it has to cross a narrow neck of the sea and half a dozen rivers; it has to wriggle up and down the sides of sharply cut valleys; and finally it has to pierce its way for some hundreds of miles through a dense undergrowth of tropical vegetation protected with savage thorns and infested with mosquitoes and tsetse fly. Before such a railway can be even begun, careful surveys are necessary to determine the best route to follow, and these surveys were rendered enormously difficult by the impossibility of seeing for more than a yard or two on either side of the jungle path. The Soudan railway, on the other hand, with one or two insignificant exceptions, was able to follow a bee-line from point to point. Therefore, though we may still regret that trains are not yet running between Mombasa and Lake Victoria, it is altogether unfair to draw a comparison between the Sirdar's railway building and the infinitely more difficult task which the engineers employed by the foreign office have to face.

The Uganda railway starts from the port of Kilindini, on the island of Mombasa. The first work the engineers had to do was to construct a landing stage for the reception of railway material coming from England and from India; and their second job was to build a temporary bridge across the shallow water that separates the island from the mainland. Then they had to face a desert 200 miles broad, and try and discover the first road across it. As the official reporter mildly remarks, this desert presented considerable difficulties. "Except for small rivers met with at long intervals, the country is waterless and covered with dense, impenetrable, thorny scrub, while the surface is much broken and intersected with ravines." And again: "The country the line traverses is almost a continuous thorny jungle with but few inhabitants and no cultivation, much of it practically waterless. The jungle is thorny scrub, high enough and thick enough to make surveying, and even exploring, off the regular track of the caravans, a very arduous undertaking, but devoid of all trees with foliage sufficient to give any appreciable shade." To realize fully what this means, it is worth noting that 200 miles is just the distance between York and London (or over that from Hamilton to Windsor).

This water difficulty, moreover, does not end with the completion of the line through the waterless tract. The men employed to keep the permanent way in order, and the station masters, signal men and shunters at the intermediate stations must all be supplied with water daily. The only source of supply that has been found is the Tsavo river. All the other streams, which have blocked the progress and increased the costliness of the railway, are so impregnated with salts of various kinds that the water is undrinkable. At present water trains are regularly charged from the Tsavo river and sent down the line, but the engineers are now working out a scheme for laying pipes. If that scheme is sanctioned—it must necessarily be costly—the river will be made to pump its own water and drive a constant supply right down the line nearly as far as Mombasa.

In addition to this difficulty of 200 miles of waterless thorny scrub, the great trouble of transport had to be faced. Mules, bullocks and buffaloes were all tried, and all succumbed to the deadly tsetse fly. The consequence was that the working parties could never be more than two or three miles in advance of the railhead. In a railway of the Soudan type this would not seriously matter, because the principal work there was the actual laying of the rails. But in the Uganda railway, before the rails could be laid, not only had the terrible scrub to be cleared, but ravines had to be bridged and cuttings and embankments to be made. In work of this kind only a limited number of men can be employed simultaneously, or they would get in one another's way, and therefore when a big piece of cutting, for example, had to be tackled, all progress on the line stopped until this obstacle had been cleared out of the way.

At length in despair the home authorities determined to try the experiment of using traction engines, and two were purchased from Messrs. Fowler, of Leeds. These engines are now the darlings of the whole Uganda railway staff. Like a British marine, they are ready to go anywhere and do anything. As soon as the scrub has been cleared, either of them will forge ahead, dragging a whole train of wagons behind, and ignoring with the sublimest indifference stumps of trees and the ordinary irregularities of the ground. When a nullah, or dry bed of a stream is reached, the traction engine casts loose her tail of wagons and cautiously crawls down one side of the nullah and up the other. A slope of one in four only makes the old lady pant a little harder. Arrived at the top of the bank on the far side of the nullah, she plants her feet, so to speak, in the ground, lets out a wire rope to the wagons left behind and rapidly winds them across. She adopts a similar manoeuvre when she finds herself in difficulties, say on a piece of soft marsh. An anchor is sent forward with the wire rope, and as soon as it is fixed in the ground the traction engine winds herself along, and then again winds the wagons after her.

By the aid of these much-adored engines, working parties can be pushed forward at least 20 miles and kept well supplied with food and water. It is consequently possible to employ a much larger number of men, and the line is now advancing far more rapidly than before. The length already open for traffic is 207 miles, and a daily train, mixed goods and passengers, is running regularly. There are three classes of passenger carriages, as in England. The fares, which are very moderate, are fixed in Indian rupees and annas, the currency of the whole of East Africa. In the time table it will be seen that the 24-hour system has been adopted. This common sense arrangement has for years been in force in India, and possibly in the course of another generation or so it may commend itself even to the intelligence of stay-at-home Englishmen. An India model has also been followed in determining the gauge of the line, which is exactly one metre. By adopting this gauge the constructors of the railway ing stock from India, and thus save both have been able to buy second-hand rolltime and money.

Though, however, one of the most difficult pieces of the line is now open for traffic, there are still serious troubles ahead. In the first place the railway has still to mount some 4,000 feet higher in order to get over the Kikuyu table-land. Beyond this table land, which lies at an elevation of more than 8,000 feet above the sea-level, is the Great Rift valley, running almost due north and south. To cross this huge natural ditch various routes have been suggested. The old caravan route, bearing well to the north, swept round in a curve and struck Lake Victoria not far from the point where one of the branches of the Nile leaves it. This was the route originally adopted for the railway. Many flying surveys have since been made in the hope of finding a better route, but hitherto without much success.

Within the last few weeks, however, a telegram has been received at the foreign office announcing the discovery of a more southerly line, which will not only give better gradients, but also save about 110 miles of railway and half a million sterling in money. As now planned, the whole length of the railway will be somewhere between 540 and 550 miles, and its lake terminus will be a sheltered harbor in Ugowe Bay. There are 10 feet of water in the harbor, which is quite sufficient for the type of vessel that may be expected to ply upon the lake. Ugowe Bay is practically the easternmost point of Lake Victoria, so that the discovery of this new route enables the railway to connect lake and ocean together, along what is almost the shortest possible line.

This linking together of lake and ocean will complete the task imposed upon the railway engineers; for though the line is called the Uganda railway, it is in reality only a Mombasa-Victoria railway, and is never likely to be anything else. Lake Victoria is in fact a huge inland sea, as large as the whole of Scotland, and it is never likely to pay any country or company to build a railway round such a stretch of water when steamers can go quickly and safely across it. With regard to the prospects of the railway, viewed as a commercial undertaking, it is upon the lake again that we must concentrate attention. The trade of Uganda and Kavirondo and of all the countries surrounding the lake will naturally find its way to the water's edge. Steamers or canoes will carry it to the railway terminus in Ugowe Bay. Whether this trade will ever be of great value cannot yet be prophesied; but we can safely assert that whatever trade there is will pass over the railway now rapidly advancing across the 500 miles of desert and valley and mountain that separate lake from ocean.

Alexander Graham Bell upon his return to Washington, will build a Japanese garden at his residence.

ASHCROFT AND CARIBOO.

Interesting News Notes From the B. C. Mining Journal.

The Western Canadian Cattle Company shipped two carloads of steers to the coast last Thursday, one for Vancouver and one for Victoria.

Tay Soong & Co. "takes the grain," of Victoria, their latest consignment by being the largest shippers of rice east the Empress of India, received at Ashcroft last Thursday, amounted to 1,260 mats, this with their present stock in the warehouse totals 2,760 mats.

Three thousand fire bricks, consigned to the Cariboo Hydraulic Co. are now lying at W. B. Bailey & Co.'s forwarding warehouse and will be shipped to their destination in a few days. A new retort for the same company also arrived from San Francisco, which will be used for the coming season's output of gold from their famous hydraulic property.

Repairs to the bridge across the Thompson river have been completed and traffic over it has been resumed.

A powerful hoisting engine from Chicago, consigned to F C Laird, of Willow river, awaits shipment at Ashcroft.

Mr. Henry Veith and family came down from Keithley's last Tuesday en route for their home in Rhode Island. Mr. Veith has been manager for Veith & Borland at Keithley's for the past three years and is taking his family on a visit to their old home in the States. Mrs. Veith who is in poor health, may remain with her friends, but Mr. Veith will return after a rest of a few months. They left on the Atlantic express Wednesday night.

Since last Saturday Ashcroft has experienced several changes in the weather. Sunday and Monday snow fell to a depth of two inches, and on Tuesday a Chinook wind sprung up which continued with one or two showers until Thursday, when the hills again became bare of their winter covering. Thursday was one of those charming days when the birds sing merrily in the sunlight and all nature seems to smile at their enjoyment, and the woodchopper gets it "where the chicken got the axe."

Mr. Robert L. Shaw, who has worked on the Horsefly since 1862, is of the opinion that the coming season will show considerable activity in the development of the Horsefly country. Good prospects have recently been obtained from Geo. Veith's claim, and the proprietors believe they have at last struck the old channel. Considerable work has been done on this property, and it is creditable to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Geo. Veith, whose faith in the country kept the work moving until success crowned his efforts, and may he reap the reward that he is so justly entitled to. Mr. James Mather is interested with Messrs. Veith and Borland in the recent discovery at Horsefly, and we don't know of anyone in the Cariboo district more deserving this generous contribution of the yellow metal from the well stored coffers of Dame Fortune than the "Lucky James."

Lost children in Japan do not long remain astray. It is the custom for parents to label their children with their addresses, so that in case they wander any wayfarer may send them home.

Nuremberg produces, among other things, some 250,000,000 pencils every year.

A $500 NUGGET.

The discovery of gold at the Butcher point on Lighting creek in 1861 was one of those casualties that afford the theoretical miner a plausible argument in support of a Biblical quotation "that gold is where they find it," and should the same theoretical miner be fortunate in a newly discovered mining camp to get a rich claim, which often happens, he forgets all about his pet theory, and assumes to know more about "Plaster Mines," as he terms it, than all the old miners in the country. Joe Gilmore, the discoverer of the Butcher point, was a good coal miner, but a tenderfoot as far as his knowledge of gold mining was concerned. He had no idea of looking for or finding gold where his footsteps directed him on that memorable occasion. The same circumstances might have occurred in the days of Solomon, for we learn ministers of the gospel describe gold as "filthy lucre" when they preach to their congregations "that silver runs in leads and gold is where they find it." Joe Gilmore was not prospecting for gold at the time of his lucky strike, he was out attending to more important business to himself, and, while so engaged in a stooping position, somewhat abstractedly picked a few smooth rocks from the gravel at his feet, and in doing this was more than surprised to find three small nuggets of gold. They were not all of the same size, but each piece made Joe's eyes protrude from their sockets as he looked at them in bewilderment. How did this gold get here? was all that Joe could think of at the moment. Some one must have lost it out of their pocket, and he felt his own to make sure it was not his; then he thought that one of the men working on the Whitehall claim might have dropped them there. This latter thought seemed so reasonable to him tht he went back to the cabin and informed his two chums, Tom Archdale and Charley McHardy, of his good luck. The two friends were practical miners from Australia. They listened to Joe's story and winked a wink of intelligence at each other as they hastened to the spot with pick, pan and shovel, to make developments. A hole was soon made and a pan of dust taken from it, which, when washed, yielded an ounce and a half of coarse gold. The discovery was told to a few friends and the whole flat located. Gilmore, Archdale and McHardy got the discovery claims at the lower end; Geo. Nye, Butcher and the Howell Brothers took next, and John Duffy got about 200 feet at the upper end. These were the first claims around Cariboo that were worked on the hydraulic system. Common canvas hose and a brass nozzle, such as were used on fire engines in the early days, performed the work successfully. The Butcher claim, which paid best, gave the location its popular name of Butcher Point, where the largest piece of solid gold ever found in the Cariboo district was taken from. Its weight approximated thirty ounces, and was valued at $500.

Medals of honor struck from a cannon captured in the Franco-Prussian war have just been awarded by Emperor William of Germany to Rev. John Jutz, S. J., and Rev. Alexander Ascheberg, S. J., each now a resident of Boston, for bravery and efficiency on the field of battle.

A HYPNOTIST'S CONFESSION.

By Will A. Earhart.

To you, the only one whom I can truly call a friend, I, the last of the Denmark family, write this confession, as a final concession to that love of knowledge and truth which, strange as it may seem in connection with the subjoined story, has always filled me. Also I write it as a plea for kind remembrance in the mind of the only person who has ever claimed my lasting friendship. I call it a final concession; for some strange approaches. I know not what it may be; I know not, even, whether it may be at all. But I can endure no longer; and so if it should not come, the hand that pens these words shall end in fact a life that is already ended in effect. My brain is hot as I write, and a thousand wild thoughts threaten to assail me. I must hasten, therefore, lest I be unable to write of that which weighs, with ever increasing oppression, upon my mind. However you may regard me after you have read this, I, so long as one spark of consciousness remains, shall remember you as one who was always a friend to the unfortunate,

GEORGE DENNARK.

A CONFESSION.

I may state, in starting, that I am of good family. Indeed, the Dennarks could boast of an heroic ancestry; but I have lived long enough to know that there is no fixed rule in heredity, and that blue blood may run riot, and produce, in a single generation, the most horrid anomalies of flesh and blood; and that there is, therefore, but one criterion by which to measure men, that being their daily lives. I could laugh to think that, measured by this standard, I was always, even from earliest infancy, accounted a good person. My actions were irreproachable, my life pure. As to my mind—ah, that is the one point. Listen, and I will endeavor to give you the key that will unlock the chambers of this history.

My mind, then, seemed to be of a dual nature. You, who analyze but little your your mentality, may not readily comprehend this. I may remind you, then, that there have certainly been times in your own experience, when, in a large company, for instance, and knowing that your actions were observed, one part of your mind took hold of the exigencies of the occasion and bowed its way through the commonplaces that were demanded, while a deeper and more reflective part, refusing to participate in what seemed, as all else, a vain fantasy, held aloof, critizing your active self, and asking you why you did these things, and to what they led.

Is it difficult to see to what this points? If it is, I would ask you to remember the nature of this analytical faculty, and consider what it might become if increased a hundred-fold over what you have known it. It is season without emotion, it is human thought without human feeling. It gazes upon your struggling, striving self, asking the reason for it all, and seeking to obtain knowledge from the observation; but it feels no more than does the vivisectionist who watches the writhing creature, ruthless, in its destruction of bad. Perhaps I can not better portray it than by reminding you of the attitude toward criminals that it assumes in me. Naturally I have good impulses—nay, I know that they are even lofty and aspiring—and am, within, tender-hearted. You, my friend, have even frequently told me—what mockery it seems now!—that I am woman-hearted. Yet, dominated by this faculty and by a natural hatred of vice, I have, at times, astounded you by views on the treatment of criminals as severe, or more severe than those expressed by Carlyle in the pamphlet on 'Model Prisons.' You will understand the anomaly now. When this dominating self, of which I speak, sees that sympathy is deserved, my heart leaps quickly and gladly to give it; but when it is not deserved this self, this stronger self, grows oblivious to its pleadings, grows unyielding, relentless, and feels as little, as I have said, the burden of my sympathy as the vivisectionist feels the pain of the animal under his knife. Other people learn to stifle, with their reason, those instincts that are bad. It seemed to remain with me to learn, in my pride, to stifle with my reason those instincts that perhaps were good.

One more fact must I mention, and the way is paved to the end of the story. I am, as you know, possessed of much nervous force. Seated in a weak body this leads to an impressionable, unstable character; but, placed in a strong frame, as is the case with me, it produces, often, a character of much personal magnetism. You, my friend, have often told me that I possessed this. But even you little dreamed that through it, as I long ago discovered, I possessed the power of hypnotism—for I concealed the fact, making no use of it.

And now, having said this, I must tell you of the crime, which, as I think of it, so shakes my hand and sears my brain that it is almost torture to proceed.

You were, I believe, well acquainted with Watkins, the lawyer, who was my guardian. A man of more treacherous nature, meaner instincts, or harder heart, I think I have never seen. His close set, cunning eyes, his bulging forehead, his flabby complexion, filled me with aversion from the moment when I first saw him. I had never before experienced such an aversion. It was malevolent, relentless; it seemed to regard its object as something baneful, malignant, that should be destroyed, as we crush out a poisonous reptile. Had he been of a different nature I should have endeavored to check this—should not have permitted such a feeling to have sway. But he was as I have described him—contemptible, almost devilish in his calculating cruelty, and, as I came to feel, a bane to all that is pure and noble. That he was aware of my antipathy, and felt not less antipathy for me, I soon saw. I do not think, however, that his was the same sort of dislike. He merely came to hate me as one who despised him, and tried to thwart his dishonest schemes; but his feeling, such as it was, wa sufficient to cause numberless contemptible acts directed against my welfare, which finally culminated in the terrible episode that I must here describe.

We were sitting together one day in his office. It would be difficult to express the hatred and contempt which I began to feel as I sat there talking with him. I had long known that he had swindled me out of much of my inheritance, but I cared little for this. I had lately learned, however, of many proceedings of his that increased ten-fold my aversion to him. One instance, which is typical, is of a poor widow who came to him with one thousand dollars, her sole possession. Under the pretense of investing it for her, he obtained control of it, and deliberately stole it. Her tears, her sorrow, made as little impression on him as they would have made upon a Shylock. The poor woman was ruined. Sickly and oppressed as she was, she was compelled to labor, and is now working for a pittance a day in a noisome factory. You, say, perhaps, that such occurrences are not uncommon. They may not be; but so much the more shame to the world and to our boasted honor. Other facts, of a similar character, I knew concerning him. What consideration, I thought, was due such a wretch.

On that fatal day, though I had never despised him so heartily, we were talking quietly, having settled our business affairs. Speaking of law and kindred matters, a trial was mentioned which had occurred in Paris, in which the question of hypnotism played a prominent part. Watkins professed to hold no belief whatever in hypnotism; and he expressed himself in so sneering, narrow a way, that it aroused in me a rebellious spirit.

"You say that no sensible person would believe it," I said. "What would you say if I told you that I could hypnotize you?"

"That I still saw no reason to change my opinion," he replied with an evil grin.

I arose and moved toward him. My manner must have startled him. At any rate I secured at once the necessary obedience.

"Look at my eyes," I commanded.

He obeyed. I exerted all my will as I gazed into his. In but a moment his gaze lost comprehensiveness, and followed me fizedly.

Then it was that some demand suggested to me suddenly, as though it had been pre-arranged, the thought that has checked me in the flush of life. I abhorred the man as almost an incarnation of depravity. This in itself, however, could not have persuaded me to the deed; but that greater self, that overpowering part, that arrogated to itself the divinity of God in judging, that spoke to my ever-lasting destruction, overwhelmed me, suggesting to me his sins, his cruel wickedness, whispering that the world would be better were he, and all such as he, dead.—and my sympathies grew deaf and obeyed it.

He was sitting, with relaxed muscles, in a chair in front of me. I looked at him steadily. "You are awake, of course," I said in a firm voice.

"I am awake," he replied in the even, lifeless tones that mark the subjective state.

"You are very tired of life," I said. He was quite unmoved, and mechanically grasped the suggestion. "I am tired yes."

"Then you will commit suicide, will you not?"

"Yes."

"Listen. You want a quick, easy way, of course."

My voice was winding about his brain, I knew, dominating his will entirely. "Yes," he answered.

"I will tell you," I said, with a steady, even voice.

"To-night you will leave here at six o'clock. You will go only part of the way to your lodgings, then turn and go to Frankfort avenue. There you will take a car to the end of the line. Just beyond is the D. S. & C. railroad. You will reach it by a quarter to seven. An express is due at seven. You will walk along the track until you hear it, then step to one side. When it is within a hundred feet of you, you will lie down across the track. That will be very easy, and no one will interfere. You will not want any one to interfere."

"No," in the same lifeless manner.

"Very well. You are sleepy, now, I see. You would better lie down upon the divan. It is now five o'clock. You will awaken when the clock strikes six. It will be time then to go. You understand, do you not?"

"Yes, I understand."

In a moment he was in a profound lethargy, and I left the room.

When I reached the street I was could and numb. I walked rapidly, trying to rid myself of the feeling. For a while my thoughts were clear. I reflected, almost with satisfaction, that that noxious reptile, who lived but to poison the air, would soon expiate his multitudinous offences. I felt no sense of pity. Why should I pity him? It was only death—a speedy, painless death—to which, with no dread, he went. It was better far than the misery he had inflicted on that poor widow. Who would not rather die such a death than live to suffer?

Then gradually the scene in the office came back to me, faintly at first, but ever stronger. I saw him as I left him, stupefied, insensible. I pictured him awakening when the clock tolled six—the knell of his miserable life. I saw him arise, dull, disheveled, and go mechanically about the arrangements for his death—blindly, not knowing why, like a man in a vague oppressive dream. I saw the dull eyes, heard, again and again, the lifeless voice saying, "Yes, I understand.' Thicker and thicker pressed the hideous thoughts upon me. I grew excited, feverish. A saloon was near. I went in and drank—some, two, three glasses of fiery liquor. As I went out a pleasant warmth stole over me. I began to forget, and walked forward calmly, with shoulders erect. No one will know, in any event," I said to myself, "and he is better dead."

"No one will know." That phrase caught my attention, and I found myself repeating it. "No one will know." What if they should know? Ah, what if they should. What would my friends think of the man whose morality had always been a proverb. What friendship could I claim, if the hideous deed were brought to light. My mind flew back, over many recollections, to the old homestead, lifting its red roof through the screen of tall evergreens. The long, happy hours of childhood came floating before me. How had I met the promises of that childhood? What if those eyes that saw me then should behold me now? I, the child who had promised so well; I, the strong young man who was so great a pride of his home friends. I was a murderer. A murderer! Oh, how the thought seared and wasted my brain. Then a voice pealed through every fibre of my being, like the shout of a thousand voices. "Correct it! Correct it!"

Feverish, trembling, I turned and ran back. Ah, would I never reach the place? Panting, I at last hurried up the stairs. The door was locked. I shook it and cried out, thinking he might be yet in his stupor. There was no round; he had gone. I looked at my watch. It was half-past six. There might yet be time.

On the street again I called a cabman. "Drive me to the end of Frankfort avenue; quick!" He looked at me curiously, as I put a bill into his hand. I grew steadier. I must conceal my thoughts. "I—I have found a note from a friend, saying that he is going to suicide—save him, and I will treble that."

In the cab I suddenly began to get dull, insensible. It took a long time to make the drive, I thought idly. The rumble of the wheels was soothing. It helped to deaden my excited fancies. I sat quietly until the door was flung open. "Here you are, sir," called the cabman. Mechanically I stepped out. The wind freshened me again. I hurried to the railroad. The cabman, his curiosity aroused, tossed his reins to a little gamin and followed me.

At the railway I paused. Which way had he taken? My mind was clear, but I was suffering as I shall never suffer again, thought I go to eternal perdition. He probably went away from the town though I thought, and so I hurried up the track. Then I heard a sound that caused my limbs to tremble and my tongue to grow thick and dry. It was the whistle of the express. Nerved to a frantic energy I flew up the dark road. Around a curve the gleaming, malevolent eye of the locomotive flashed, and bore down upon me, growing brighter and brighter. What a noise the train made. How it thundered, shaking the very earth. And then, up toward the train, I saw a dark form arise. It advanced toward the track, and calmly—Oh, as calmly as a child lies down to sleep—composed itself upon the rails.

"Watkins! Watkins-" I screamed frantically. "Watkins,"—then I shuddered and grew sick, while the engine split the air with screams that mocked my own. Suddenly the roar of the flying train grew louder, a thousand-fold, till it seemed to rend the very heavens. Then there was a horrible rumble and grind, rumble and grind, as they brought it to a stop———

In my sleep I hear yet that awful rumble, and see the white faces of the passengers gazing at me from the windows—gazing at me, speechless, immovable, steadfast. Why do they never move? Why do they look ever, ever at me?

Last night I had a dream. A great crowd pursued me, and each had a halter in his hand; and I ran wildly. Then suddenly I came to the railroad, and the train stood on the track, as it stands always now, with that horrible red on the wheels, and the passengers looking out of the windows. I sprang into the cab and jerked the lever. We would escape them. But the wheels only slipped, and would not go forward—slipping ever on that terrible, nameless something, that lay spread underneath. I pulled open the sand-box, while faster and faster revolved the wheels; but still they would not go forward.

Then every wheel, as it ground on the sand, began to send up a strange moaning cry. It grew and grew, terrible screaming, racking my head, splitting the air, rising and rising, till the universe could hold no more sound———and then I awoke, crying, moaning. But by the bed still stood the train, with the white faces of the passengers thrust from the windows, looking at me, looking at me, never turning, never moving. I sprang across the room, and stood with my back to the wall. They would kill me with their staring eyes. But still they gazed, while I cowered back against the unyielding wall, trying to escape their sight—till at last it all sank away. But it is always coming back there in the room, and standing, standing, so still that it maddens me. Drive it on, drive it on, my friend, or come, come, and take me away where they cannot see me.

* * * * * * * *

A POSTCRIPT BY WILLIAM REDFERN.

Here the epistle, which a messenger had brought me, ended in a blue. The keenest fears for my friend's sanity at once assailed me. I hurried to his lodgings. At the door the landlady met me with a white face.

"Oh, sir, something is wrong with Mr. Dennark. Listen to him."

I sprang up the stairs. In his room I heard a strange, moaning voice, mumbling, inarticulately, over broken sentences. Then there was a loud cry, and I heard him running back and forth, back and forth, from one side of the room to the other. I was too late.

I called some officers, and he was removed.

And so the brightest and best mind that it has ever been my privilege to know, sank into an oblivion worse than death.

SPARE THE ROD.

It is no mere sickly sentimentality that would banish corporal punishment from the class-room. Under more humane management the standards of the school have risen, and the humanizing influences have become greater. We do not need to turn to the historic past to know that harshness begets harshness, hardness, and cruelty. The world reflects the spirit in which we meet it; and this is nowhere more evident than in the class-room. A harsh word, a sneering remark, the cynicism of the teacher, are reflected by sensitive children; while undue severity and corporal punishment make impossible a spirit of harmony and interest, and the feeling of mutual co-operation, which should be called forth in ideal relations of pupil and teacher. On the contrary, a firm, consistent, generous treatment of a young child in which the sense-impressions have been on the whole favorable to happy social relations; where the "sense-means of cultivating virtue have been present in early childhood in the home; where the child has gained, from the action of those by whom he is surrounded, and in the satisfaction of his physical needs, an impulse which awakened love and gratitude to those who satisfied these needs, and trust in those who protected him in danger; where those who have directed him have been as inflexible as nature towards his irregular desires; where he has become accustomed to yield his wishes to circumstances, to a consideration of others, or to the direction of parents.

With such environment patience, obedience, gratitude, trust and love has begun to unfold before the child enters the school. He has already recognized that all that exists in the world is not for his own sake only; and he has begun to respond in self-development and self-control. In the companionship of those who love him, of those who in the daily relations of home show him that justice, mercy, purity, love, generosity, firmness, courage, are controlling elements in social life, he has already obtained a preparatory discipline which makes him amenable to the discipline of the school.—Julia Bulkley, in the Forum.

AT LAST

A Remedy Has Been Discovered That Will Permanently Cure Catarrh. Japanese Catarrh Cure Cures.

This is not merely the words of the makers of this remedy, but the assertion is backed by leading physicians and the honorable testimony of hundreds of cured ones, and more. There is an absolute guarantee to cure in every package or money will be refunded. We will also send two weeks' trial quantity free to any person suffering from this dangerous disease. Japanese Catarrh Cure is a new discovery, being a prescription perfected by one of America's most successful specialists in treating this disease. It is a soothing, penetrating, and healing pomade prepared from stainless compounds of iodine and essential oils, to be inserted in the nostrils. The heat of the body melts it and the very act of breathing carries ite to the diseased parts. It reaches, soothes and heals every part of the mucus membrane, curing invariably all forms of cataar of the nose, and throat, and all forms of catarrhal deafness. Mr. Joseph Little, the well-known mill owner of Port Essington, B. C., writes: "Japanese Catarrh Cure completely cured me of catarrh which had troubled me for 25 years, during which time I had spent over $1,000 on remedies and specialists in Toronto and San Francisco. About two years ago I procured six boxes of Japanese Catarrh Cure, and since completing this treatment have not felt the slightest symptoms of my former trouble. I can highly recommend it. Relief came from the first application. We always keep a supply in the mill for cuts and burns, and consider it superior to any other remedy for healing." Sold by all druggists, 50 cents. Sample free, enclose 5 cent stamp. Address the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Church St., Toronto.

ALIENS AND THE PLACERS.

Sir: It is a matter of surprise to me that the present opposition should have so readily acquiesced in the policy of the government in regard to the exclusion of aliens from the privilege of holding placer claims in the province. It is said that the Dominion government contemplate disallowing the act. The enactment is constitutional in the sense that it is within the area of provincial power as distributed by the B. N. A. act. The precious metals are the exclusive property of the crown in the right of the province in which they are found, and not in the right of the Dominion. The privilege of mining them can be granted to or withheld from any persons, citizens or aliens, coupled with any restrictions which the legislature may think proper to impose. The statute is not a deprivation of any of the natural rights of aliens in a friendly country, but the withholding of a privilege or gift of the property of the province, which is prima facie distinctly within its control. The right of disallowing provincial laws which lies in the Dominion is not, however, by any means, confined to cases in which the provinces usurp the domain of Dominion legislation. It often happens that a provincial law perfectly within the prima facie constitutional competence of a province is properly disallowed upon the broad ground that its operation is prejudicial to the interests of Canada as a whole, and the reason is strong if the provincial act prejudices Canada in its international relations. It must be upon this latter ground, in view of the present Canadian-American negotiations that the Dominion thinks of interfering. The Dominion government is in the unfortunate positio, that, if it does not interfere the effect of the law will be to create friction with the United States at a critical moment, and, if it does interfere it will precipitate a dispute with this province upon a question of provincial rights. No one who has the welfare of his country at heart would desire either alternative, or would create such a difficulty unless the action was, upon mature consideration, necessitated by the manifest interests of the people of the province of clearly outweighing all other considerations. Upon the merits of the law it is strange that it should be considered by both political parties in the province as beneficial to our own people, and that politicians should expect it to be approved of by the popular vote. It is in fact a most stupid and injurious law. It is not advantageous to us, and will do a great deal more harm to ourselves than to anyone else. To provinde for the preservation of the riches of our placer mines for our own adventurers in that field, and to exclude foreigners from the right of holding claims, may, for a moment, seem a boon, and to the general advantage of the community. But is it so? To decide the question we must look to the existing conditions of the province, and the character and pursuits of our people taken in the mass.

Ours is a population settled and well to do. The roving and adventurer class is conspicuous by its absence. How many of our people have any desire to leave their avocations and depart to Atlin or elsewhere as prospectors with a view of taking up a placer claim? If the history of the Klondike rush is any test very few indeed. Indeed the Klondike may be said to have absorbed the few adventurers of that class which we possessed. It is known that the auriferous areas in the northern part of the province are of great extent, and that the gold is widely distributed, in other words that there is plenty of room. It is also known that the climate and quality of the land makes the country fit for permanent settlement. Now, while very few of our people have any substntial interest, or will derive any personal advantage, from the individual right, exclusively secured to them, to take and hold a placer claim, immense numbers, in fact all of us in some degree, will derive substantial advantage from a gold rush of foreigners into the Atlin country. Every industry connected with the supply and distribution of food stuffs, clothing and general merchandize would be greatly benefited. Our seaports and the shipping and transportation trades with their great body of workers, particularly so. An immense amount of foreign capital stands ready for investment in steamships and in making trails, roads and railways if a great rush into and rapid development of the country takes place. As to the relative advantage to the country of the policy of the open-door, or of the restriction and practical exclusion of foreigners from this field, it is a notorious fact, that, in the development of placer gold fields, even of the richest description, taking the total production with the total expenditure on the average, for every dollar of gold that is taken out at least two dollars is spent by the miners in the transportation and food and other supplies of all kinds, and the country, in addition to all incidental advantages, is an actual gainer on the transaction itself, even assuming that all the gold was won by aliens. It may be said in reply that the Americans and other foreigners can as laborers in the mines. It is enough to say that they will not. It is the possibility of striking and owning a rich claim which fosters the imagination, and that attraction to foreigners being removed we will be left to the contemplation of our illimitable possibilities, instead of enriching ourselves as a people by the rapid development of our country. If ten thousand Americans went into northern British Columbia and obtained their supplies in this province, as they would do, for the great advantage to them in getting them here by reason of the Canadian duty on imports, though it was not understood last year, is understood now all over America (Seattle cannot fool all of the people all of the time) and if they took out in gold on an average $ 5a day per man, i.e., $100,000 a day, or $18,250,000 a year, a fairly liberal estimate of their probable winnings, how much of that eighteen millions and a quarter of new found wealth would leave the province, and how much would go into the pockets of our own people? For how much less, on an average, than $5 a day could the aliens get into the country and live there? The real result would be that our country would, in one way or another, get more than the $18¼ millions out of them. Then there is the settlement of the country. Is that nothing? What settled California a quarter of a century earlier than it would otherwise have been? Free placer gold mines. What settled Australia?—the same thing. California was made a state in 1850. From 1849, the beginning of the great rush, to 1858, the placers were absolutely free. In 1858 in order to induce foreigners to naturalize, a special tax was imposed on them for the privilege of holding placer claims. Considering further the date of its imposition, after the country had been settled, when the mines were fully developed, and the population secured, and also having regard to the question of revenue, it was a wise measure. Something of the kind might be done here, but cautiously, carefully calculated, so as not to exclude the foreigners, but just enough to make them pay for their share of our good Canadian government, and to be an inducement to them to become naturalized as Canadians. I prophesy that this alien act will not remain law for any length of time, even if it is not disallowed at Ottawa. As soon as the public understand its operation it will be repealed under popular pressure as a piece of vicious legislation. It does not appeal to the sense, but to the supposedly ignorant sentiment of the people—once properly understood it is done for. There is no political gallery here. We are an intelligent people, who after a little time for consideration, perfectly understand measures affecting our business interests, and I have no doubt that this measure will be perfectly understood and condemned in a very short time.

COMMON SENSE.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems of Truth Gleaned from the Teachings of All Denominations.

RELIGION.—Religion is an immediate matter between a person and his God.—Rev. C. W. Williams, Baptist, Denver, Col.

CHRISTLIKE.—It is doing for others sacrificing for others, that makes people Christlike.—Rev. James Sentz, Presbyterian, Denver, Colo.

PROGRESS.—Progress is the watchword of our day, and the keynote of the nineteenth century.—Rev. W. F. Allen, Presbyterian, Denver, Colo.

THE HUSBAND.—Acording to the New Testament, the husband is the head of the house; it is the condition of unity.—Rev. C. D. W. Bridgeman, Episcopalian, New York City.

THE LAWS OF GOD.—The one thing we have to do is to find out the unutterable laws of God and conform ourselves to them.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THEOSOPHY.—Theosophy is a weak imitation of Buddhism. It is an effort to revive a system that has failed in the Orient, and to adapt it to the Occident.—Rev. E. R. Dille, Methodist, Oakland, Cal.

AMERICANISM.—Americanism is a divine-born principle. It takes root in the rich soil of justice. Freedom is a strong element in Americanism.—Rev. Frank C. Bruner, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

UNCERTAINTY.—A weakness in our churches is the tone of uncertainty which seems to be struck every now and again in the religious service.—Rev. Thomas Van Ness, Unitarian, Boston, Mass.

THE TRUE TEACHER. — The true teacher defends his pupils against his own personal influence. He guides their eyes from himself to the spirit of truth that quickens him.—A. Bronson Alcott, Theosophite, Oakland, Cal.

OBEY.—I thoroughly believe that every intelligent and earnest woman asuming the wifely relation would deem it an honor and her highest privilege to repeat the word "obey."—Rev. Brady Bachus, Episcopalian, New York City.

THE NEW YEAR.—We may well begin the new year with the admonition, "Stir up the gift of God, which is in thee," and follow this up by a watchful and sympathetic interest in our fellow-men.—Rev. C. K. Nelson, Bishop of Georgia.

OUR FULL DUTY.—When we strive to do our full duty and to do the will of God, we are doing the exact thing that will bring us to the gates of heaven, and the continuance of which will be our heavenly duty.—Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Baptist, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The Christian church and Christianity itself owe their continuance in the world and their present existence to the impression that Jesus made upon the minds of the disciples.—Rev. J. P. Egbert, Congregationalist, Minneapolis, Minn.

OUR COUNTRY.—No greater offense against our country could be well conceived than for any man or party to hasten to make personal or political gain out of our nation's perplexities and possible misfortunes.—Rev. L. W. Sprague, Universalist, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE BIBLE.—A blind scriptural faith no longer serves enlightened minds. The bible illustrates and confirms; it does not originate or absolutely assure the modern man's belief in immortality. But God sends each generation the truth in a form comprehensible to it.—Rev. C. W. Wendte, Unitarian, Los Angeles, Cal.

HIS TRUTH.—In order that men may be brought to full, holy, spiritual life Jesus, as the embodiment of his truth, is necessary. The mind and heart of man are completely touched only when truth is brought to its personal relations in a perfect being.—Rev. A. A. Rice, Universalist, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER.—Despite its acknowledged defects, we ought to thank God for the daily newspaper. Nevertheless, let me entreat you to read discreetly and only the best. Cultivate the love of poetry. Cherish the products of genius and thus broaden the vision of your imagination.—Rev. George Adams, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WORK OF THE CHURCH—Because Christ taught the child was divine, the church founded schools, colleges and universities for educating its youth. Because man was made in God's image the church founded chairs of philosophy to study the laws of reason, imagination and conscience.—Rev. N. D. Hillis, Independent, Chicago, Illinois.

DIVORCE.—The Jewish religion finds divorce permissible even for trivial causes, both in a moral and religious sense—for the Scriptures say, "If a wife find no more favor in the eyes of her husband, she may have a divorce." Yet there are fewer divorces among the Jews than in any other nation.—Rabbi M. S. Levy, Hebrew, San Francisco, California.

MARRIAGE.—In the old canon of the church, marriage is indissoluble, except in the case of unfaithfulness. The question now is to make the canon more stringent, but it must be passed by two conventions. I believe all states in the union should have but one marriage law, even if it be not perfect.—Rev. H. E. Cook, Episcopalian, San Francisco, Cal.

THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION.—It is the history of every nation that it flourishes so long as it abides with God, but its prosperity declines when it deviates from the way of the Lord. You, who are representatives of a nation that has done so much for the Catholic church can take up in this new world the religious traditions of the old.—Archbishop Riordan, R. C., San Francisco, Cal.

SPHERE OF THE TEACHER.—The sphere of the teacher is distinctly altruistic. Altruism is a key word for the wider, richer civilization of this age. What a solemn and tender task is imposed upon the teacher into whose hands is committed the plastic clay of human character to be fashioned into statuary more imperishable than marble.—Rev. A. C. Smithers Christian Church, Los Angeles, Cal.

OUR WALK WITH GOD.—Religion requires and man requires that we shall do justice and love mercy, but religion requires it because it also demands that a man shall walk humbly with his God. And for this cause was God manifest in Jesus Christ, that experiencing the fullness of his love and power, our walk with him should be closer and more humble, even unto eternal life.—Rev. Lester Bradner, jr., Episcopalian, New York City.

The last portrait taken of Representative Dingley was in a group of the Anglo-American Commission, of which he was a member. It was rejected as unsuccessful. Mr. Dingley became seriously ill a few days afterwards; so Senator Fairbanks, who had the photographing in charge, hurried a note to the photographer, asking im not to destroy te rejected plate, but to print some pictures from it in order that Mr. Dingley's last likeness might be secured.

Facts that tell—

LIPTON'S

CEYLON TEAS

HAVE THE

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Over 1,000,000 packages sold Weekly in Great Britain alone.

Lipton's Tea Estates cover thousands of acres of the best tea growing land in Ceylon; the tea produced on them has that delicacy and strength of flavor which has confirmed beyond dispute the name CEYLON as the country that grows the

Finest Teas in the World.

LIPTON'S TEAS are carefully selected and scientifically blended by thorough tea experts, and when properly prepared at home make one of the most Delightfully Fragrant, Grateful and Refreshing Table Beverages the world has yet produced.

These delicious teas are put up by the Grower in patent air-tight canisters of one-half pound and upwards. Only genuine when bearing the grower's name—LIPTON.

Ask your Grocer for LIPTON'S TEAS. One trial will convince you of their merits.

Wholesale Agent. THOS. EARLE, Victoria, B.C.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter. 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE ..... £100,000 $ 486,660

HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.

IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

Agents and Correspondents.—In Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. In United States—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia. In Honolulu—Bishop & Co.

CANADIAN - YUKON GOLD FIELDS

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc., issued direct on Dawson City.

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.
Victoria, B. C. November, 1898.

THE SHIPMENT OF

picturesque Victoria

That we have been expecting by freight are now in. Parties desiring to secure copies will do well to call early, as there is only a limited issue of the work.

...PRICE 75 CENTS...

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

NEW GOODS

AT

WEILER BROS.

Handsome Toilet Sets — The very latest styles.

Beautiful Lamps — With a special line of Lamp shades.

Specialties in Candle Shades — We have something nice in candles for decorations.

Give us a call and we will show you goods that sell at sight.

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.

VICTORIA, B. C.

MACONOCHIE'S

FISH

Of every description.

KIPPERED HERRINGS, HERRINGS IN
FINDON HADDOCKS, TOMATO SAUCE.
PRESERVED BLOATERS, FRESH HERRINGS.

JAMS, MARMALADES,

WORCESTER SAUCE.

MACONOCHIE BROS., LONDON, ENG.

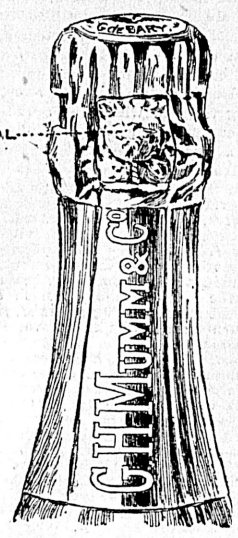
Corby's Rye Whiskey.

In Bond and Duty Paid... TURNER, BEETON & CO.

Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Colonist

THE GREAT LEADER OF CHAMPAGNES

G. H. MUMM & CO.S "EXTRA DRY"



None Genuine without Stamped Metal Cap.

PHENOMENAL SHOWING

—OF—

G. H. Mumm & Co's Extra Dry

FIGURES TELL THE TALE

According to the Custom House statistics, the importation of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry in 1898 aggregated 86,855 cases, over one-third of the total, or 52,649 cases more than of any other brand.

Only the first pressings of the best grapes from the choicest vineyards in the Champagne district are used by G. H. Mumm & Co. in the composition of their cuvees, and no other champagne, no matter what the price, can excel in quality.

It is owing to the great skill and knowledge in composing the cuvees, combining quality, purity and natural dryness with the smallest percentage of alcohol, that G. H. Mumm & Co. have gained for their Extra Dry such a wonderful appreciation and demand over all other brands.

AWAY IN THE LEAD

MUMM'S EXTRA DRY

As shown in the United States Customs Returns, contributed more than one-third to the total imports of Champagnes into that country during the year ending 31st December, 1898.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

PITHER & LEISER,

13 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

READ THE OFFICIAL CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

Imports of Champagne into the United States

By the Sole Agents of the Various Brands for the Year 1898:

	Cases.
G. H. MUMM & CO'S EXTRA DRY	86,855
MOET & CHANDON	34,206
POMMERY & GRENO	28,318
HEIDSIECK & CO	13,808
VVE. CLICQUOT	11,669
RUINART, PERE & FILS	10,638
LOUIS ROEDERER	9,095
PERRIER-JOUET	8,125
PIPER HEIDSIECK	8,022
ERNEST IRROY & CO	3,585
ST. MARCEAUX	1,743
CHAS. HEIDSIECK	1,705
BOUCHE, FILS & CO	1,702
A. DEMONTEBELLO & CO	1,561
GEO. GOULET	1,345
DELBECK & CO	1,265
VARIOUS BRANDS (15 or more)	18,677
TOTAL	243,319

Compiled from the Custom House Records.

SPECIAL NOTICE: The trade and public generally are notified that we are the sole agents for British Columbia for G. H. Mumm & Co's "EXTRA DRY" CHAMPAGNE. An inferior grade of Mumm's Champagne may be offered by other parties not authorized agents. Buyers should carefully examine the metal cap of the bottle and see that it is the right color and stamped "Mumm's Extra Dry" as in the cuts shown above. The importation of Mumm's Champagne into the United States, which is more than one-third of the total imports of Champagne, refers to the brand having the metal cap, and not to any other brand. **PITHER & LEISER,** Sole Agents for British Columbia for G. H. MUMM & CO.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN CUBA.

Commercial Conquest of the Islands by John Bull—Quietly Gained Control of Entire Railway System.

Havana Jan. 17.—Cuba is the theatre of a commercial conquest. National vanity may be hurt by the knowledge that the conquest is not by American enterprise. It is the English capitalists who are possessing themselves of the future resources of the island. They are not saying much about it. They are getting what they want, and are content during the process of absorption to remain quiet. If the present movement continues, the result of expansion in the West Indies can be foreseen. The United States in some form will be guaranteeing good government in Cuba for the benefit of English investors. A capitalist from the States may have a chance once in a while to get a job as brakeman on the Cuban railways, which are owned in London. That will be the extent of his opportunities.

Possibly this absorption of the railroads is the sequence of the previous holdings of the Britishers. They owned two or three of the lines before the insurrection, and were interested in others. The most valuable real estate in the heart of Havana is the property of an English company which acquired it as a depot. After a time the railroad station will be moved further out, and the property will be used for hotels and other buildings. The profit will be $1,000,000 or so, but the owners of the railroad look upon that simply as an incident. They are not diverted from their main purpose of acquiring more railroads. A year or so ago I had an idea that, because the English had a footing in Cuba, American capitalists would be stimulated to exertions for their share of the industrial enterprise of the future. That idea was wrong, and it only remains for me to record the movements of the foreigners.

The existing railroads of Cuba extend from the town of Pinar del Rio, in the west, to the town of Santa Clara, in the central part of the island, with branches to the north and south coasts. The system, as it is generally understood, does not include a line which runs from Nuevitas, on the north coast, to the town of Puerto Principe, forty-five miles inland. Some disconnected spurs in Santiago are also excluded. When the "backbone", or central, railway, is built, all these spurs and disconnected lines will become branches of the main system. Heretofore the lines east from Havana have been owned and operated by independent companies. Everybody saw that a consolidation under one general control was inevitable, though separate organization might be maintained.

The aggregate capitalization of the roads from Pinar del Rio east as far as Puerto Principe is $31,000,000 (in Spanish gold, which may be discounted 9 per cent. in American money). The aggregate indebtedness of the lines, bonded, mortgaged and floating, is $12,250,000. Some of them have only a small floating indebtedness. These managed to pay slight dividends during the period of insurrection. Their rolling stock and equipment suffered heavily, and large sums will have to be paid out for betterments.

BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The English capitalists knew this. They also knew that an era of political uncertainty for Cuba is ahead. Nevertheless, they thought the field was one for conservative investment, and they started out to gain control of the entire railway system. To do so it was necessary to buy the stock in the open market. In the transaction it may be that more than the actual value was paid for some of the shares. If this were done the investment would still be justifiable, as part of the general plan. The shares were carried up steadily until control was gained. They have advanced since then.

In their operations these Englishmen seem to have been guided by some old-fashioned notions about making money. They have not rushed into new enterprises to the exclusion of old ones whose dividend-producing capabilities have been demonstrated. They knew that the existing railways had been profitable in the past as carriers to tobacco and sugar. They were willing to take the chances of those industries reviving and broadening. So they bought the railroads. They have not yet gone into the business of raising sugar cane, for Englishmen have not been successful plantation managers in the West Indies. "I want $500,000," said one big planter to me the other evening. "Can not we get those London men interested in sugar?" Indirectly, perhaps, but not as owners.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who, I believe, controls the tea output of Ceylon, India and Formosa, is said to have a plan for controlling the sugar cane of Cuba. If he developed it his countrymen who have invested in railways will find reason for blessing him. The sugar industry in Cuba must be pulled up hill. The men at the end of the rope must tug and sweat in doing it. The English capitalists do not know how to pull at this rope, but they have faith that it will not break, and they show their faith by investing in railroads, which can not prosper unless the sugar industry prospers.

While these London investors have preferred to take up with established enterprises, they are looking ahead to new railroad projects. Part of their general plan is the expansion of the system through to Santiago. The island now has 1,100 miles of railroad. It is capable of sustaining 2,000 miles. The Englishmen expect to control the other 900. They do not know how or when the "backbone" line will be built. They would like to have the United States construct it as a military measure, and then, when the military occupancy is ended, sell the line to them. If that is not done they will wait their time. Apparently, they do not expect that the U. S. will undertake under the present circumstances, to grant concessions and franchises which will run beyond its temporary military control. In this they differ from some American speculators and promoters, who are counting on securing concessions.

LEGITIMATE INVESTMENTS.

In its present phase the absorption of the railroads by English capitalists is beneficial to Cuba. Some of the shareholders who sold out were Spaniards, who returned to Spain with the proceeds, but the majority of the shareholders remain on the island. London has added to its welfare by sending several millions of fresh capital. The money they receive helps them to restore ruined estates and productive lands.

Ultimately a Barney Barnato or a Hooley may appear in London as the financier of "Cubans," and some glittering financiering follow his advent. At present there is nothing of the sort. The Englishmen have made legitimate investments and are entitled to legitimate returns. They have bet heavily, persistently and stubbornly on the future of Cuba. More of their redundant capital will follow that which has already come. In the end I do not believe these investments will prove as good for Cuba as would be similar investments by American capitalists.

While the English owners will improve their railroad properties, they will do it slowly. Material which can be had cheaper in the United States and shipped cheaper, will naturally be bought here; otherwise the purchases will be made in Great Britain. The British owners will want their properties managed by their own people, and that will serve to shut out Americans, who, under different auspices would have been employed.

The disadvantage is that the conservative Englishmen do not appreciate certain reforms in railroad management which Americans would be prompt to inaugurate. Rates in Cuba are excessively high, both for passenger and freight traffic. The Spanish theory for every kind of business was high profits and restricted trade. This was applied in their transportation system. The English investors readily fall into it. American owners would begin at once to create a freer movement of internal commerce by lowering the rates and increasing the volume of commerce. The English managers are not likely to adopt that policy if they are left to themselves.

The control of the tobacco factories by English syndicates does not excite the same concern among Americans that is felt over the ownership of the railroad systems. The tobacco deal was arranged a year ago, and was completed after the blockade was raised. Some German interests were transferred to English hands, but the tobacco men in these were not affected. Some of them speak of the syndicate as likely to give the English investors an experience similar to that which they had when the lager beer breweries of the States were disposed of to the London syndicates. This is their own affair. American tobacco men retain their factories and will have more factories in the future. They understand both the raising of tobacco and the manufacture of cigars. The trade situation does not call for a large inflow of fresh capital. What is needed will come of its own accord and through channels that are already established.

ABSORPTION OF BANKS.

Not all the foreign capital which is coming to Cuba is being invested in railroads. Englishmen, and even Scotchmen from Canada, are going into the banking business. One of the smaller banks of Havana is owned by English capitalists. The present plans contemplate the establishment of at least two large financial institutions. It is possible that some of the private banking houses will be absorbed in the organization. I have also heard a report that a Paris bank is to establish a branch in Havana. A large amount of French capital is invested in Cuba, but its identity is concealed under nominal Spanish ownership. The Paris banks have also operated in conjunction with the London financial institutions. The Fashoda incident and other diplomatic wrangles do not prevent the Frenchman working amicably with the Anglo-Saxon in the matter of making money.

The question may arise whether, after this European commercial invasion of Cuba, anything will be left for Americans. A few openings, perhaps. They an raise potatoes and onions, which crops always bring a good profit. It is possible the electric light enterprises will remain in their hands. When the insurrection broke out these electric plants were becoming valuable properties. They will be increased with the development of the sugar plantations. Some minor industries will also remain to the citizens of the United States. Every ship brings a fresh batch of promoters with schemes. They may develop some unsuspected opportunities, but schemes alone will give the United States the industrial and commercial advantage in Cuba. Money is also needed

Once in a while a real American capitalist does appear. One of them was talking to a group of his countrymen in the hotel last night. "I represent $50,000,000," he said, "and I am telling these Cubans that not a cent of it will be invested here until they let us know what they are going to do with themselves. The taxpayers in the United States will not stand it to keep supporting our army forever to make them behave. Then they say they want their independence. They haven't got sense enough to ask for annexation, and none of my money comes to Cuba till they know what is good for them."

He was bragging a bit when he said he represented $50,000,000. Nevertheless, he controls money enough to enable him to make a successful fight against one of the big trusts. From the present indications, this American capitalist need not worry over the taxpayers supporting an army in Cuba very long. Most of it will probably return within a few months, because it is not needed on the island. As for the other matter, everybody is entitled to his own opinion. The American capitalist thinks he will not invest because he fears Cuban government. The English capitalists think they see a chance to increase their money. They are betting their capital on the ability of the United States to redeem its pledges and insure stable government. They are also planking down the cash and getting railroad and other properties in return for it.

CHARLES M. PEPPER.

FINE PEOPLE IN 1789.

My lady was as reckless as my lord, and rattled the dicebox and shuffled the cards from dusk till morning, going home with ruined fortunes, in her sedan chair, when workmen were going home from lathe and loom to breakfast. Family diamonds and jewels and plate were staked when the guineas were exhausted, and when these possessions had gone, farms and estates were sacrificed The amusements, too, of wealthy people were of a coarse and cruel description. Rat - worrying, cock - fighting and badger-baiting were favorite diversions. Prize fighting was regarded as essential to keep up the courage of Englishmen. Even the clergy joined in these low and brutal pastimes and neglected their spiritual duties, or cut short a Sunday afternoon service sooner than miss being present at a main of cocks or seeing two men enter the ring for the express purpose of pummeling one another, breaking ribs, damaging noses, knocking out teeth, and cracking jaws.

The devotional life of the church was distinguished by all the dull apathy that prevailed during the Georgian period; the sacred edifices were dormitories for the living as well as of the dead; but the work of Whitfield and the two brothers Wesley had helped to breathe new life into the dry bones of the establishment.—Chambers' Journal.

Lord Halsbury, the British lord chancellor, has held his high office for a longer period, under the several administrations of Lord Salisbury, than any chancellor since the Restoration, with the exceptions of Lord Hardwicke, Lord Thurlow and Lord Eldon.

Chauncey M. Depew says that he was the other day accosted by a beggar, to whom he gave a dollar. "May I ask your name?" said the mendicant. Mr. Depew laughed. "Oh, I'm Grover Cleveland," he replied. "Why are you?" "Well, I'm only Chauncey Depew."

CAPTIVE HERONS.

From Forest and Stream.

Three years ago a hunter captured from a nest on the banks of the Kissimmee river three young herons of the great blue heron species. They were purchased and turned loose in the yard. They were certainly far from prepossessing in appearance; almost bare of plumage, with long legs scarcely able to support the slim body that seemed burdened with the wide-spreading wings; long beaks and yellow eyes; while their feet, how mirth-provoking it was to note their large proportions. They grew rapidly, however, and in a few months a tuft or crest of feathers adorned their heads; long silk-like feathers appeared on the breast and on the back; they had taken on a light gray color, with the plumage on the head and breast streaked with white. Standing 4 feet in height, with every feather ruffled at the approach of any object of dislike, they were very formidable looking birds. While they had been taken from the same nest, the female from the first showed an antipathy toward the odd male, making his life one of constant retreat. She was more slender and gentler in appearance than the male birds, but was ruler of the yard. She kept constantly by the side of the bird of her choice, but ruled his every wish, so much so that the pair were named Mr. and Mrs. Caudle. They were fed exclusively on fish and beef, and when Caudle by chance secured the first bite, she immediately ran to him and took it from him. The odd bird, whom we named Snapper, dare not come within range of the pair, but watched for his dinner, grabbing it and running, for Mrs. Caudle would pursue him around the house unless she was kept occupied with her own food. The surprising part of this strange dislike was, that it was the female who took upon herself the part to browbeat Snapper. He became so completely cowed that he occupied a different part of the yard, except at night, when that instinct to band for defense brought the herons in the one yard and the cranes in the other to a mutual meeting ground, with only a wire fence between; but with dawn came all that pugnacious feeling again, when Snapper took his old post, standing silent and dejected till the return of night. During feeding time he stealthily got himself a place of safety, where sympathy for his hard lot secured him many an extra morsel.

The digestive power of the heron is remarkable, as well as its capacity and ability to swallow large fish. The neck seems to expand as if made of India rubber—the fish slips down and the bird is ready for another. In feeding beef, large bones were given, which were swallowed intact. On one or two occasions after feeding beef this way, great alarm was felt, as the birds showed signs of great distress, but the uneasiness was soon calmed when the bird threw up a large bone, clean and white, the meat having been thoroughly digested. In feeding catfish, they instinctively pierce it with their strong beaks, until there is no question in their simple minds but that it is harmless. If, in their hurry to swallow their food, it goes down the throat covered with sand or trash, they immediately eject it, carrying it to the water, and having rinsed it well, swallow it again.

HIGH LIGHTS.

Whatever is in style is right.

Talent knows what to do; tact knows what not to do.

The only true happiness consists in getting out of trouble.

The most profound problem of our lives is why other people don't like us.

Conceit frequently produces a placid expression which passes for goodness.

Society doesn't care for intellect if its owner looks awkward in a dress suit.

The older a man gets the more he wonders how boys come to know so much.

A thrifty woman saves a thing 10 years and then gives it away the day before she needs it.

An artistic temperament is one which can't stand the way other people hang their pictures.

It is rash to call on new neighbors before you see what kind of curtains they put up at their windows.—Chicago Record.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

LIMITED LIABILITY,

DEALERS IN

....HARDWARE

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.

Mill and Mining Supplies, Waggons Buggies, Cutters, Farm Implements

Victoria, Vancouver. Kamloops.

"GETTING BETTER."

Nearly everyone knows the delightful feeling of "getting better." When the reviving appetite, too feeble as yet for heavy foods, requires the most nourishing diet in a light tempting and easily digestible form,

BOVRIL

is an ideal food for invalids and convalescents. It rapidly renovates waste tissues, forms blood, brain, bone, muscle and thoroughly fortifies the nervous system after prolonged prostration.

...BOVRIL IS LIQUID LIFE...

IN THE TWILIGHT.

By Bessie May Gulnean.

From the sea the wind crept in upon the shore in fitful gusts The twilight had fallen rapidly, and through a thick curtain of fog the electric lights on the street corners gleamed like dull, yellow eyes Down a quiet deserted street overlooking the sea, where the sound of its never-ceasing complaint fell upon her ears, a girl walked quickly. Her face was strong, rather than handsome, while certain lines about her mouth and chin bore evidence of a strong will and an impulsive, uncertain temper. She wore a red dress, which threw a vivid spot of color on the grey atmospheric tints.

Presently the silence was broken by the sound of heavy footsteps behind her, but the girl seemed oblivious of the fact that she was being followed, nor did she turn until a well-known voice spoke her name.

"You!" she cried, and then stopped. The man before her was like one risen from the dead. She had never thought to look upon his face again. Conflicting emotions stirred within her.

"You do not seem glad to see me," said the man, observing her silence. "Perhaps you have some doubts as to my material being. If so be, allow me to assure you that I am neither ghost nor apparition. Ever since my return I have been waiting for an opportunity to speak to you alone. To-day when you left the house I followed you. When you turned into this familiar street it showed me that you had not forgotten."

He paused as though expecting some reply, and looked down at the girl beside him. He could see that she was totally unnerved, but was making a desperate effort for self-control. She turned upon him fiercely.

"What have we in common to talk about, now that you are here?" she demanded. "Our concern in each other's welfare ceased long ago." As she spoke she resumed her walk and the man fell into step beside her. It pleased him to see that even after the lapse of years he was still able to arouse in her one spark of interest, one sudden gleam of indignation.

"We can always speak of our love," he said softly, in answer to her question.

"Our love," she repeated, with a shrill laugh, which echoed and re-echoed down the street and was caught up by the moaning wind and carried far out over the waters. "I have no longer any love for you. It is dead and buried in yonder sea."

The man looked down upon her slight, petite form. An amused smile played about the corners of his handsome, cynical mouth. His whole attitude was one of confident expectancy. A triumphant fire burned in his eyes.

"Look at me!" he cried suddenly. "Look at me, and then repeat, if you dare, that you do not love me! That your love is dead."

With a swift movement he seized both her hands in his and they paused involuntarily. The girl made a violent but ineffectual attempt to release herself. The man's whole soul was in his eyes, but she turned away her head. For a moment they stood thus, then he dropped her hands and they resumed their walk.

"You see," he said, "you are not as strong as you thought you were. You can not look me in the eyes and tell me an untruth. Your love did not die. It is only sleeping. It is as much alive to-day as it was then; it is only waiting for a word from me to spring into life once more."

The girl shivered. A dry sob escaped her, but the man hurried on remorselessly:

"Why did your steps lead you to this quiet street to-day, where you knew that you would be reminded on every hand of the many times you and I have wandered here together? Have you so soon forgotten that it was here that I used to hold your little, warm hand in mine and whisper my love for you? All else was forgotton as I listened to your low replies; on and on we wandered in a paradise of our own making, love and hope and joy singing in our hearts."

"Don't, don't," implored the girl piteously, letting her hand rest for a moment on his arm. "Don't recall those old days if you don't want to kill me. I have tried so hard to forget."

But the man seemed to have forgotten her presence:

"Everything is the same to-day as it was then; even the leaves are falling from the trees as they fell then." He thrust his cane into a heap of yellow withered leaves and gazed upon their decay with a heavy sigh. He was aroused from his thoughts by the sound of a bell which rang out clear and sharp upon the murky air.

"The vesper bell!" he cried; "you and I have listened to it many times in those long past yesterdays. We have walked beneath the shadow of those old grey church walls, and have watched the people going in to prayer; they are the same. It is only you and I who have changed."

Again he paused, but still the girl would not speak. She was pale and rigid and walked beside him mechanically. Words trembled upon her lips, but she resolved to keep them back at any cost.

The silence between them was growing almost oppressive. The girl's mind was in chaos. She felt weak and faint. Dead memories had been suddenly torn from their grave. Bitter-sweet thoughts surged through her brain. Once more the man looked at her, and as he did so a look of satisfaction crept over his face. He could not see her eyes, which she kept resolutely downcast, but he knew instinctively that they were glowing with a fire and passion which he alone had the power to kindle.

When they had paused beyond the sound of the vesper bell the man spoke once more, this time softly, almost pleadingly.

"Dear," he began, and in his voice was the note that had thrilled her so often in the old days, "now that the past has been brought so vividly before you, can you honestly look into my eyes and tell me that your love for me is dead? that you have shut me out of your heart forever?"

He waited. It might have been an eternity, it might have been only a few short moments. What did the flight of time matter to him now? He had done his work well. He could afford to wait for his reward.

The girl made one ineffectual struggle with herself, and cried:

"I do love you! oh, I do love you! All these long, weary years I have watched and waited for your return. I thought I had killed my love, but I could not kill it for it would not die."

She was sobbing hysterically, and would have thrown herself into his arms, but he pushed her from him roughly, and, with a mocking laugh, vanished into the deepening gloom.

Burnett Walker of Chicago is said to be the only man who was born in the White House. He is a nephew of President Polk. His father was Polk's private secretary and a member of the President's household.

Some one has ascertained that most of the great men of the world have had blue eyes.

NOT THE LAST OF IT.

From the Nelson Miner.

Whatever else may come of it, it is safe to say the province has not heard the last of the act to exclude American placer miners. Ministers pleaded for haste during its passage through the House, on the ground that it was necessary to give timely notice to those Americans who may have contemplated an invasion of the Atlin country. It is open to suspect that the real reason was of a quite different character. The Anglo-American commissioners are supposed to be nearing a treaty, and this measure would certainly tend to embarrass negotiations. The attorney-general at least has no love for the Ottawa government, and if he could put an impediment in the way of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's success at Washington he would not hesitate to do so.

We gather from Washington dispatches to the Seattle-Post Intelligencer that the legislation has caused much perplexity there, and is seriously interfering with the progress of negotiations. An understanding in respect to mining disputes had been reached, but now the situation is as confused as ever. In all territory under federal jurisdiction the United States gives free mining privileges to Canadians. If a Canadian province is permitted to legislate against American citizens, naturally the whole situation will have to be revised. The Canadian commissioners are represented as extremely embarrassed by the action of the British Columbia legislature. Sir Louis Davies expresses the hope that the act in effect is intended only to prohibit the location of mining claims, and not the purchase or operation of them afterward. Unfortunately the wording of the act itself will not bear out this construction.

A treaty covering all matters in controversy between the two countries is not impossible, however. The Canadian commissioners may proceed as if the British Columbia Act had never been passed, relying on the government to disallow it. An Ottawa dispatch intimates that in the opinion of the Secretary of State, Mr. Scott, this will be done, on the ground that the Exclusion Act is contrary to public policy, as suggested in these columns several days ago. It is claimed that the Act is calculated to create international friction, as well as to restrict immigration and labor. These are held to be sufficient reasons for disallowing it.

For a great many years past the two countries have been nagging each other over certain differences. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had scarcely warmed his seat as premier when he publicly announced his intention to have all these differences settled, if such a consumation were possible. Commissioners are now in session in the effort to do this. As their labors were supposed to be nearing a conclusion, the British Columbia legislature creates this new difficulty. It was very untimely, to say the least of it; we are afraid it shall also have to be said that it was very unworthy.

A MISCHIEVOUS UTTERANCE.

From the Nelson Miner.

The disallowance of the placer mining legislation is by no means improbable, and the subject at any rate is being quite freely discussed. With others the Vancouver Province, one of Mr. Hewitt Bostock's syndicate of papers, has been expressing an opinion. It does not believe Ottawa will disallow the Act, but adds:

"If any such attempt is made it may as well be said here and now that the temper of the people in this province is such that they will not stand it. We have a right to do what we please with our own. And we propose to do it."

This is not as alarming as it may appear, for the Province happens to be a shallow, harebrained journal that very few, we imagine, would be disposed to take seriously. But it is mischievous, nevertheless, and voices a sentiment which in every community there is an element to applaud, the element of the lawless and rebellious. This is the element to which the ministers would appeal if the Act were disallowed, and it is well that the law-abiding and orderly should be on their guard against it. Not many years ago Canada saw a province on the verge of bloodshed through appeals to the same feeling that would be invoked in this case.

They would not stand it, would they not? That means that by violence they would oppose it. But what could violence do? And before resorting to it, perhaps it would be better if we considered for a moment whether disallowance was not the only constitutional disposition of the Act that could be made. We have all to submit to the British North America Act, the fundamental law of the Dominion. It nowhere gives to the provinces the right to legislate against aliens, but it expressly and exclusively gives to the federal parliament the right to do so.

On the face of it the legislation is distinctly ultra vires of the provincial legislature, and if any American placer miner chose to challenge it in court, there is little doubt it would be so declared. But in such a case it is the duty of the federal government to advise disallowance, and thus relieve private persons of this disagreeable and vexatious duty.

The sentiment of the Vancouver paper, however, is none the less to be deprecated and deplored. It is not flattering to the public respect for law and order that such an utterance could be permitted in a Ministerial paper without instant Ministerial rebuke. Those opposed to the Act will loyally accept it, if it shall prove to be constitutional and is sustained on final revision. It will not be disallowed unless unconstitutional and opposed to public policy, and those who approve the spirit of it are expected to be equally loyal in accepting whatever fate may befall it.

THE PRENTICE-DEANE BILL.

It is to be hoped that the bill is not only expost facto legislation, which, despite the attempts of Mr. Hardy and Mr. Ross during the last session in Ontario to prove the contrary, is repugnant to the constitution, but it is so palpably partisan as to violate all honor and fairness. The government deliberately prevented the attendance of a witness who had been subpoenaed, and then brought in the power of the legislature to effectually block the courts, so that they might have the votes necessary to keep them in power. It will be thus seen to what lengths can be carried the course adopted by Mr. Hardy last session. He made a precedent, the full significance of which appears when it is followed out under other circumstances. The Canadian people cannot too strongly protest against such legislation.—Toronto Mail.

Mrs. John Sherman has so far recovered from her recent stroke of paralysis as to be able to resume most of those household duties to which she was formerly so devoted.

Charlemagne Tower, ambassador to Russia, is the son of one of Charles Summer's college classmates and early friends. In Pierce's "Life of Summer" are many intimate letters addressed to the elder Tower.

Representative Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts was asked the other day why he had been defeated for re-election last fall. He replied: "It was things and some other things and more things and votes that defeated me."

NORTH CAROLINA BEARS.

From Forest and Stream.

I notice in your issue of January 14 that Curator Brimley, of the State Museum at Raleigh, advertises for bears for specimens, therefore I write to say that if he will send into Hyde, Beaufort or Tyrrell counties, which occupy the peninsula lying between Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, in North Carolina, he can get all the bears he cares to give room to. If any one has lost any bears, that is the location to find them.

This intersound region is divided into alternating areas of swamp, cornfield and prairie, or savanna, with here and there a lake or an apple orchard thrown in; and the bears trade from one to the other, according to the season of the year or as they have opportunity. These savannas are used almost universally as cattle ranges, and there have been at times large stock companies which grazed many hundreds of heads. In the early spring time, before vegetation has sprouted, the bears feed on the young junipers (white cedar), by stripping of the bark and sucking the sap. Later on they eat young ferns and all kinds of new growth, and insects; and afterward worthberries, coon berries and the like. Then they climb the black gums for the fruit, taking the green corn next, and then the nuts and acorns, and from fall to spring destroy cattle and hogs. In the green corn season it is the easiest thing in the world for them to come out of the marginal swamps by the fields and regale themselves on the farmers' roasting ears; and when cattle are running in the winter and berries and mast are done (gone?), and the cow peas and corn are stacked or housed, they naturally take to fresh meat. In fact, everything goes then. Stock yard and hog pen are not exempt, even when in close proximity to the dwellings. In hard winters, which happen periodically, the havoc among the herds has been so great that stringent measures have been employed to exterminate the ursine depredators. Spring guns, traps, deadfalls, poison, side-hunts and drives have been put into active use, and scores of carcasses have been gathered in. Still the slaughter continued among the cattle, and the sinnaber bears continued to get in their work, until their numbers were decimated. (Sinnabers are cattle bears, and always carry a white spot on the breast. Hog bears are smaller, and different. Dr. C. H. Merriam, please notice.) At the last the cattle were afraid to go into the slashes at all, and kept entirely to the savannas. The bears would climb the junipers, gums and cypresses, where the trails passed, and lying along the extended limbs drop like panthers down upon the luckless animals passing beneath, sucking the blood from their necks and clinging to them as they ran. In the end the "critter" would succumb from fright, bleeding or exhaustion, and die miserably.

ARE THE GERMANS A NATION OF THINKERS.

In the early years of this century Madame de Stael travelled through Germany. She associated with prominent persons and remained for some time in Weimar and Berlin. Her impressions of Germany—i. e., Germany as it existed before the battle of Jena (1806)—were recorded in the aforesaid work, which, owing partly to the keenness of insight and the wealth of ideas which characterized it, and partly to the bitter hatred and relentless persecution of Napoleon I., soon excited widespread attention. In this book Germany and the northern lands bordering upon it are called the "country of thought." The Germans are described as a people distinguished by reflection and meditation and anxious to comprehend all things. They are great in abstract studies, and may be not inaptly termed the metaphysical nation par excellence. They regard literature as of paramount importance, and literary production as the highest form of activity. They are admirable in the strength of their inner convictions, and in the patience and power of endurance displayed in carrying those convictions into effect. They take deeper interest in ideas than in events. Their universality of thought enables them to feel at home among all peoples of all periods. At the same time their literature and philosophy reveal a wealth of individuality unequalled by any other people of modern times. With such achievements they stand at the head of the intellectual life of Europe.

But these advantages, according to Madame de Stael, are accompanied by serious defects. The Germans lack the energy requisite for action; in the domain of practical life they are utterly without that universality which characterizes their literary productions. Here they appear unskilful, small, slow and inert; everywhere they encounter difficulties; and nowhere else do we so frequently hear the expression, "It is impossible." Owing to their faculty of assimilating what is foreign, and to their unremitting association with abstract ideas, they are in danger of remaining strangers to the spirit of the century, and of losing sight of the present and the actual—a domain of which the French have in consequence possessed themselves. They lack that practical training in life by which the character becomes steeled and fortified for a vigorous resistance against attacks from without. * * *

Despite the recognition of such defects, however, Madame de Stael is firm in her appreciation of the German people. To her they are admirable by reason of their indefatigable activity in behalf of the intellectual development of humanity, and because of their valuable contributions to the enrichment and deepening of life.

Such is the picture of Germans as revealed at the beginning of this century. How great the change affected since then! For now, at the close of the nineteenth century, the Germans appear particularly great, by reason of their military organization, the energy and skill displayed in their work, their restless advance upon the technical, industrial and mercantile domains.—Prof. R. Eucken, in the Forum.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

The Prince of Wales pays at the rate of $1,750 per 1,000 for his cigars. These precious weeds are seven inches long.

Senator Walcott of Colorado has a voice of high pitch, but of good, enduring qualities. His gestures are limited, rarely passing beyond a downward stroke of one bent arm, the hand clasping a rolled up handkerchief.

Spencer Pratt, consul-general for the United States at Singapore, has sent to General Otis, United States military governor at Manilla, a proposal that a memorial should be erected at Manila to the memory of all Americans who fell or died of disease during the campaign. The proposal is that all Americans now resident in the far east of whom there is a very considerable number, should be invited to contribute towards the object.

A Melbourne policeman recently arrested Lord Brassy, the governor, for riding his bicycle on the wrong side of the road. The magistrate discharged the culprit with a caution.

THE OLD-TIME VIRGINIA NEGRO.

From Forest and Stream.

There are a few old-fashioned darkies left in the South, both big and little.

The best specimens are to be found "way down south in Georgy" and in "Old Virginia."

They live on the plantations lying back in the interior a distance from towns and railroads. These facts I learned some few years ago, when the handsome matron, who now sits across the table from me, talking "Sanscrit" to a future president, was an occasional resident on a plantation of large value in southeastern Virginia, six miles from town and three miles from the railroad, which had been in the family for generations.

My first visit to her country home was fraught with many pleasures, aside from the delight of basking in the sunshine of her smiles. The plantations comprised a thousand acres of cultivated and forest land, surrounded by much that had not been cultivated since the war, and made an ideal place for enjoying field sports, as game was most abundant.

The negroes were the real old-timers, many of them having lived all their lives on that or neighboring plantations, as had their ancestors before them, proudly bearing the names of F. F. Vs. My advent had necessitated preparations that had put the darkies on notice, and they had questioned a little, surmised much, and finally concluded thus: "Mis' Lady's young man is comin' from the city to visit we all." No one visits exclusively the family in the "big house" on a plantation where the old-time darkies are found; and he comes to grief who attempts it.

"Weighed and found wanting" is the verdict returned by the royal attaches against the visitor who, like the frog, "a-wooing goes," laboring under the delusion that his suit is won or lost in the parlor, and needs only to be pressed there. Every darky on the place that could be spared from his or her work was peeping around one side of the house when the carriage that had been sent to meet me at the station drove up to the front gate.

They made no effort at concealment, but simply went through what they consider the proper form on such occasions, standing far enough out to see well, while pretending to make an effort to hide behind the angles of the porch, corners of the bay windows or convenient shrubbery.

Southern born and knowing my audience, I stiffened up like a drum-major and strode up the walk with as near an air of a "conquering hero" as I could command; feeling sorry that my silk hat was not on my head, where it would have made me almost an assured success, instead of in my hat-box.

Uncle Ben, the driver of the carriage, coming in for almost as much attention as myself, as he struggled along in the rear with a heavy load, composed of my baggage, guns and shell boxes; his profound dignity an exaggeration of my own. To have shown by word or sign any knowledge of the fact that the crowd of servants were watching and audibly criticising me would have been—in their opinion—a serious breach of etiquette, and would have resulted in grave doubts of my being "real quality." So with bold, but discreet, looks to the right and left, I mounted the broad front steps, struck the old-fashioned knocker, and turned to dismiss Uncle Ben, who had followed and placed my baggage on the porch. The old-fashioned coachman does not enter the house where there are house servants, but stops at the entrance, if indeed he leaves his team at all, which he only does to those to whom he wishes to pay marked attention.

As he backed down the steps, bowing his thanks, and showing by unmistakable signs that my genuineness was firmly established in his mind, the door opened and my fair hostess welcomed me to "The Elms."

Within twenty-four hours of my arrival I was acquainted with all the "boys" and "girls" and "uncles" and "aunties," as they are there classified, on the place. All of the male darkies being boys until they reach the stage of uncle; and all the females girls until age and dignity puts them in the class of aunties.

All of the field-hands learned my name at once, and never failed to show their ivories to the remotest molar as they bowed and pulled at their old hats when we met. The oracle of the big house on the plantation is the cook. She moulds and forms the opinions of the other servants, and influences in a greater or lesser degree that of the family she serves.

She is nearly always an "auntie," and is agressive, bigoted, uncompromising, kind, faithful and efficient. A dear old paradox, alternately beloved and feared by the entire household. I knew her well, and respected her accordingly, and always sought an opportunity to propitiate her as soon as possible after my arrival at the various hospitable Southern homes it had been my happy lot to visit.

A REAL ROMANCE.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A pretty little romance has just been brought to light by the marriage of James Jones, a well-to-do farmer residing in the suburbs of Plainfield, and Mrs. Mulford Martin, of Bound Brook, which was quietly performed about the noliday time. The two were sweethearts in the little town of Steelton, near New Brunswick, fifty years ago, and were engaged to be married. From the time they were fifteen years old they had been neighbors, and were popular among the young people in all the social affairs of the neighborhood. In the same vicinity was a young man, Mulford Martin, son of well-to-do parents, who also took a liking to Jones' sweetheart, Miss Anna Davis. The course of true love had its vicissitudes then as now, and in a moment of disagreement over some trivial matter Miss Davis quietly gave back the engagement ring and her fiance took his conge. Shortly afterward Martin began paying attentions to Miss Davis, and the two were married. Jones left the little country town and went to Philadelphia, where he succeeded, by perseverance and grit, and married a Philadelphia girl. Seventeen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Jones removed to Plainfield. Mrs. Jones died three years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Martin lived near Steelton, in the old neighborhood, until six years ago, when Mr. Martin died. His widow then moved to Bound Brook. Last September Mr. Jones happened to be in Bound Brook, when a matronly woman addressed him by name. He did not recognize her, but she was his sweetheart of half a century ago. Explanations followed, and Mr. Jones became a regular caller at her house. It was 25 years since either had known the whereabouts of the other, but the renewal of friendship revived the memories of other days and they became engaged again, the marriage following soon after. For nearly twenty years they had lived within seven miles of each and did not know the fact. Five children and several grandchildren have grown up about each of them and married, and now the old folks have become united, after half a century, in a happy home.

In France all postage stamps are sold at the cigar shops.

A YUKON ADVENTURE.

From Forest and Stream.

We pushed off with Mac at the oars, and aided by the setting pole with which I was provided, were able to work our way laboriously among the ice cakes. The current hurried us along and in an hour and a half from the time of starting we came in sight of the network of bars, on one of which we had left the boat recovered the day before. Just then an Indian appeared on the shore waving his arms excitedly. He called out something in which we caught the words, "white men" and "steal," and following the direction of his gesture we saw, with a sudden sinking of the heart, that this time there was no guesswork about information. A large boat was drawn up in a little cove just below the point, and near by was our boat. Several men could be seen carrying bundles on their shoulders to the large boat, and it required no second glance to tell us we were being robbed.

As the quickest way of reaching the spot, we ran our boat up on the nearest bar, and I waded across to the cove where the strange boat was. The men did not seem at all ashamed to be caught red handed, and I have no doubt their easy assurance was strengthened by the fact that there were four of them, each provided with a revolver of heavy caliber, while we were unarmed.

They said they had found the provisions and proposed to keep them, and that might made right. The things in the boat were worth a good many hundred dollars, as prices ran on the Yukon last winter, and the thieves knew the booty was worth fighting for.

I told them the boat contained every pound of provisions we had in the world, and that if they took the food we should starve. "Starve and be damned," was the reply.

Under the circumstances it wasn't worth while to waste time arguing with words. Guns had the call in the game, and no other argument remained. I turned abruptly, waded ashore without interference, and set off on the run for our cabin. There I knew I could find an argument that would match theirs.

When I struck the snoeshoe trail used by the Indians hauling wood, I looked back and saw that the men were tracking their boat up against the current in an effort to get her around the bars and into the main channel of the river. I felt sure they could not succeed against the downpouring flood of ice, and if they failed I should have no difficulty in heading them off when they attempted to pass Fort Selkirk in the inner channel, which was scarcely more than 100 feet wide, and ran close in unde the bank.

When I reached the cabin I began searching for Mac's rifle, but to my dismay I could not find it. I kicked over the few articles of furniture which the room contained, scattered the bedding and upset the provision sacks, but nowhere could I find the gun. Finally, by the merest accident, I kicked the baseboard at one side of the cabin; it fell forward, and there was the rifle were Mac had hidden it for fear the Indians would steal it.

I caught up the gun with a handful of cartridges, dashed out of the door and up the trail. The boat had not yet passed—that much was certain.

It was late in the day and fast growing dark, and no doubt the robbers had come to the conclusion that it would be safest to wait till after nightfall to pass the collection of cabins they could see on the bank below.

Fortune favored us in more ways than one. When I got back to the cove the party had separated, and only two were in the boat. The others had probably gone ashore for a reconnaissance. The men in the boat were looking out in the river intently watching Mac, who was working his way towards them in the eddy of a sand bar. If the thing had been planned it couldn't have been better arranged, and I had no difficulty in wading out and getting the drop on the men.

I was so angry with bottled-up indignation I could scarcely speak, but I managed to impress upon the men the necessity of sitting still.

I wanted in the worst kind of a way an excuse for shooting, but they offered no resistance. They sat with their hands on their knees, looking straight ahead like graven images, and they did not even open their lips.

Back on the Skagway trail the subject of punishment to be meted out to thieves had often been discussed, and the majority of men who expressed an opinion had said they would shoot in their tracks anyone caught tampering with their supplies. I had never been able to agree with this view of the case, for robbery seemed a trivial offense compared with human life. Now I realized that circumstances alter cases.

Here were four strong, ablebodied men with plenty of provisions of their own turning to and without the slightest compunction robbing two poor devils of their all. The meanness of the thing was galling, and particularly so, seeing it was our ox that was gored.

Mac came over and began taking out of the boat the things bearing our names. It occurred to me that the other men might return and pot us in the back, and after that I kept an eye on the shore. We were not molested, however, in the work, and Mac had gotten everything safely ashore and piled up on the bank before we sighted them coming back.

These men were much more voluble than the others. When they discovered the turn affairs had taken, hell broke loose in the torrent of profanity that fell from their lips. They swore at first more at the men in the boat than us, wanting to know why they had let the things be taken from them.

Their partners replied very meekly that they were not responsible—that a man was holding a gun on them at that moment and that they were in peril of their lives.

The newcomers looked over at me, and realizing that at any but the very shortest range a rifle is a more conclusive argument than a pistol, they waded out and got in their boat. As they pushed off into the darkness they called back: "Wait till we catch you down the river. A man that's had the drop on him never forgets."

"Yes, you'll be glad to see us," said Mac, nonchalantly. "Dawson's a hot place for thieves, and when we meet again it'll be at a necktie party organized for your benefit. Man! man! Ye'll make a lovely picture treading in the air."

FRANCE, PAST AND PRESENT.

Compared with most of her neighbors, France was a rich state in the days of Louis XIV. Her share of the aggregate wealth of the great powers was possibly even larger than her percentage of the aggregate population. She had only one serious competitor—namely, England. Germany and Italy were as poor as they were politically weak; Russia in an economic sense, was yet unborn. At a moderate estimate, more than half of the wealth of Europe was concentrated in two states—England and France. But it is now far more widely distributed. Nine or ten years ago an estimate was made of the accumulated wealth of Europe by the chief of the Statistical Bureau of the French Ministry of Finance. He worked out a magnificent total of 1,000 milliards of francs, each milliard being equivalent to 40 millions sterling. To the six great powers he assigned about nine-tenths of the whole, or 900 milliards. Great Britain he placed at the head of this list with 250 milliards. France second with 200 milliards, Germany was a bad third with 170 milliards, and Russia a very poor fourth with 110 milliards. Austria and Italy brought up the rear with 100 milliards and 60 milliards, respectively. Even then France and Germany were believed by other authorities to be nearer each other than M. de Foville put them, but there can be no doubt that in the interval their relative positions have changed greatly in favor of Germany.

In the past ten years the industrial and financial activity of the Germans has in every direction exceeded that of the French. Assuming that it has been but moderately profitable, it must have produced a corresponding excess of accumulated wealth. Russia's progress may have been slow compared with Germany, but it has been rapid compared with that of France. Austria and Italy, notwithstanding all their drawbacks, have also been gaining ground on the nation which was formerly the second richest in Europe.—National Review.

The first lifeboat was launched in 1790.

A needle machine turns out 1,500,000 needles a week.

According to our insanity returns, 16 cases in 1,000 are caused by love affairs.

It is supposed that the average depth of sand in the deserts of Africa is from 30 to 40 feet.

Albion Iron Works Co, Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can get the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

THE COLONIST Printing & Publish'g Co.

WE PRINT

Letter Heads
Note Heads
Bill Heads
Statements
Envelopes
Business Cards
Visiting Cards
Programmes
Menu Cards
Wedding Cards
Memorial Cards
Invitation Cards
Receipts
Drafts
Cheques
Stock Certificates
Show Cards
Maps
Salmon Labels
Labels of Any Kind
Books or Pamphlets
Folders
Bonds
Debentures
Illuminated Addresses
Diplomas
Blank Books
Law Books
Music Books
Magazines

Leads the City in the Production of Attractive and Original Job Printing

TELEPHONE 11. BROAD STREET OPP. TROUNCE AVENUE::::::::

TO ARCHITECTS

Competitive Plans, with Specifications,

will be received up to 3 p.m., on Monday, February 13th, next, for a proposed new fire hall, to be built on the corner of Yates and Camosun streets, for the corporation of the city of Victoria, in accordance with rules, etc., which may be seen at the office of the undersigned to whom also the plans and specifications must be addressed.

The cost of the building is not to exceed $3,200.

Premium for the first set $75 and for the second set $25.

Wm. W. NORTHCOTT,
Building Inspector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26th, 1899.

B.C. YEAR BOOK, 1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

Cloth.....$1 50 per copy
Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD.
VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company, with all necessary and usual powers, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from a point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia, thence in a northerly direction to Quesnelle Forks or other point on the Quesnelle river in the District of Cariboo, thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Fraser river, along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail to a point on or near the Nechacca river, thence in a northwesterly direction along or following the general route of the said Telegraph Trail to a point at or near Hazelton at the Forks of the Skeena river (with power to vary the said location from said point on or near the Nechacca river, by crossing the Nechacca river and following the general route of the Stuart river to a point on or near Stuart Lake, thence westerly to a point on said Telegraph Trail, and thence following the same to Hazelton aforesaid; or, alternatively, a line of railway from said point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the Canadian Pacific railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point at or near Barkerville, in the District of Cariboo, thence northwesterly by way of Willow river and Bear river, crossing the Fraser river, and thence along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail, or by other shorter or more convenient route, to a point at or near Hazelton at the forks of the Skeena river; also with power to receive from any government, corporation, or persons, grants of land or money or other assets in aid of the construction of the undertaking; to acquire or construct, and to operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the route of said railway or connecting therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to collect tolls therefor; to construct, acquire, maintain and operate tramways, vessels, wharves, warehouses, docks and other works, and to conduct the business of carriers of passengers and goods by water, and of warehousemen generally; to erect and manage electrical works for the use and transmission of electrical power, and acquire and make use of natural and other water powers for such purposes; to enter into traffic and other arrangements with other railway and transportation companies; to issue preference stock and bonds; and with such other powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary or incidental to the working or for the purposes of the undertaking.

LEWIS & SMELLIE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Ottawa this 24th day of December, 1898.

NOTICE

Frank Cullin is my duly authorized agent to collect all moneys owing me in connection with the delivery of the Daily Colonist from this date.

Dated January 26, 1899.

W. BRYCE.